

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 FEBRUARY 1987

Lebanon

The Iranian Foreign Ministry "categorically denied" a U.S. television report that Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite is being held by Iranian Revolution Guards in Lebanon, IRNA reported. In Israel, Jerusalem radio cited Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's remark that Israel would consider helping the United States launch a military operation in Lebanon if asked to do so. However, Shamir added that Israel has not been asked for help, and he did not think such a request would be forthcoming.

Regarding the ongoing Amal-Palestinian conflict, Radio Monte Carlo reported 4 February that Amal leader Nabih Birri and Palestinian officials have agreed on a new cease-fire which could end the "camps war." The agreement was reached in Damascus after "intensive efforts and direct intervention" by Syrian leaders, the radio said.

A new clandestine Lebanese radio entitled the "Voice of the People" has been heard reporting on the Lebanese Communist Party's Fifth Congress, which opened in B'aqlin 3 February. Moscow radio's Arabic service noted that the CPSU is represented at the Congress by Karen Brutents, deputy head of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported that Iraqi warplanes raided six Iranian cities 3 February. Targets included Shiraz, Tabriz, the Esfahan oil refinery, and an oil-loading container in the northern part of the Gulf. An Iranian communique cited by IRNA acknowledged that "scores" of Iranian civilians were killed in raids on 12 cities 2-3 February. Iranian jets bombed Iraqi military positions near Basra 2, 3, and 4 February, according to IRNA.

U.S. journalist Gerald Seib will be expelled from Iran during the next 2-3 days, Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi announced in an interview broadcast by Tehran radio 4 February. Musavi said the reporter had been engaged in "certain investigations and collecting intelligence at the fronts," but the issue was "clarified" after he was interrogated.

Israel-USSR

Senior officials cited by *The Jerusalem Post* downplayed the significance of recent talks between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors in Washington, stressing that the Soviet side merely reiterated the USSR's interest in sending a delegation to Israel

to sort out consular affairs. The officials said there is no change in Soviet policy toward Jewish emigration or toward the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel.

Afghanistan

The Rome paper *La Repubblica* published an interview with PDPA General Secretary Najibullah in which he maintained that Soviet troops would withdraw "immediately" from Afghanistan if foreign military aid to the mujahidin was terminated. This position differs radically from previous Soviet and DRA plans for a gradual withdrawal of Soviet troops, the paper pointed out. Najibullah also said that the former king of Afghanistan could return home from Italy if he is willing to perform a role in the national reconciliation process.

Diplomats in Islamabad cited by AFP said that mujahidin in Parwan Province have captured a 14-member delegation from the government's National Reconciliation Committee, sending its leader back to Kabul with the message that no arrangement can be made until the Soviets leave the country.

Saudi Oil Policy

A Petroleum Ministry source cited by Riyadh radio denied a report by the London Economist Intelligence Unit which claimed that the Kingdom's commitment to barter deals will cause its production to rise above the OPEC quota level. Saudi Arabia is committed in letter and spirit to the OPEC agreement, the source stressed, and it will not abandon this commitment as long as the other OPEC states adhere to their quotas. He added that all barter deals involving the Kingdom are counted as part of its quota.

North Africa

Chad — A military communique broadcast by Ndjamea radio announced that Chadian air defenses shot down a Libyan MiG-25 in the Zouar region 2 February. A related commentary by the radio claimed that Libya has lost over 2,000 men in the fighting in northern Chad, adding that this clearly shows Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi's "military defeat" on Chadian territory.

Melilla Unrest — The Spanish authorities in Melilla have charged 24 Muslims with sedition after recent demonstrations in Spain's North African enclave, AFP reported. A Muslim leader accused of instigating the incidents has taken refuge in Morocco.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 023

4 February 1987

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

Iraq's 'Aziz Confers With 'Arafat [INA]	A 1
Additional Speeches at ICO Summit 26-29 Jan	A 1
Comparison of Al-Asad Speech [Damascus]	A 1
Address of PDRY Leader [Aden]	A 3
'Arafat on ICO Summit, Husayn Meeting, Lebanon [Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 31 Jan]	A 5
PLF's 'Abbas Appeals for Palestinian Dialogue [London AL-TADAMUN 10-16 Jan]	A 7

ARABIAN PENINSULA**KUWAIT**

Cooperation Sought in Search for Bombers	C 1
AL-WATAN Warns Against U.S. Mideast 'Aggression'	C 1
Oil, Gas Prices Rise; Commitment to Quota	C 1

OMAN

Tunisia's Mabrouk Arrives on 'Official' Visit [WAKH]	C 1
--	-----

PDRY

Nu'man Addresses Youth Union Anniversary Meeting	C 2
--	-----

QATAR

Tunisian Foreign Minister Leaves for Muscat	C 2
---	-----

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh on Failure of Kabul Unilateral Cease-Fire	C 2
--	-----

YAR

Petroleum Minister Returns From Iraq, UAE	C 3
---	-----

EGYPT

AL-AHRAM Editorial Praises Positive ICO Session [3 Feb]	D 1
Opposition Leaders Hail Mubarak's Speech at ICO	D 1
Foreign Minister Returns From Kuwait Conference	D 1
Australian Prime Minister Arrives on 1-Day Visit	D 1
Talks Begin	D 1
Mubarak, Hawke Meet	D 2
'Abd al-Majid, Hawke Meet	D 2
Hawke Holds News Conference	D 2
Departs 2 Feb	D 2
Soviet Delegation Arrives for Afro-Asian Gala	D 2
Economic Delegation Leaves for Visit to Sudan	D 2

IRAQ

Further Communique, Report on Current Fighting	E 1
Communique No 2,555 on Actions	E 1
Over 263,000 Iranian Dead Claim	E 1
Saddam Husayn Chairs General Command Meeting	E 2
Soviet Ambassador Affirms USSR Desire To End War	E 2
President Congratulates Kuwait on ICO Summit	E 2
Chad's President Habre Concludes 3-Day Visit	E 2
Sudanese Delegation Arrives in Baghdad	E 2
Hasan 'Ali Meets Official	E 3
Ramadan Meets Sudan Official	E 3

JORDAN

AL-DUSTUR: U.S. Military Step in Lebanon 'Doomed' [3 Feb]	F 1
USSR Offers To Build Phosphoric Acid Plant [AL-DUSTUR 4 Feb]	F 1
King Husayn Receives Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab	F 1
Industry Minister Returns From Visit to Syria	F 1

LEBANON

Cyprus Investigates Jihad Threat to Hostages [Nicosia APOGEVMATINI 4 Feb]	G 1
Waite Disappearance Linked to U.S.-Iran Ties [AFP]	G 1
Junblatt Comments on Hostages, Fundamentalism [VOL]	G 1
Swiss Embassy Closes Offices 'Temporarily' [VOL]	G 1
UNRWA Evacuates Foreign Employees From W. Beirut [RFL]	G 1
MEA Suspends Flights Into Beirut Airport [VOL]	G 2
Regular Forces Reinstitute Patrols in W. Beirut	G 2
Reportage on Maghdushah Security Situation	G 2
Amal Returns to Office	G 2
Hizballah Refuses To Withdraw [VOL]	G 2
Junblatt, Others Address Communist Party Congress [Voice of the Mountain]	G 2
Address by Syria's al-Ahmar [Damascus]	G 3

SYRIA

Press Reacts to U.S. 'Military Moves' in Region	H 1
Al-Kasm Receives Jordanian Industry Minister	H 1

ISRAEL

Shamir: 'Would Consider' Helping U.S. Military	I 1
Knesset Committee Briefed by Nir, Kimche	I 1
More on Kimche Testimony [AL HAMISHMAR 4 Feb]	I 1
'Official' Knesset Statement	I 1
Peres Sources Contradictory on USSR Exit Deal [AL HAMISHMAR 4 Feb]	I 1
'No Change' in Soviet Policy [THE JERUSALEM POST 4 Feb]	I 2
Shamir on Ties With USSR, S. Africa, Hostages	I 2
Tamir Meets PRC Officials on Establishing Ties [DAVAR 4 Feb]	I 2
Peres To Meet Mubarak in Cairo on Peace Process	I 3
HA'ARETZ on Abu Ghazalah Anti-Israel Statements [29 Jan]	I 3
Nine Injured in Explosion on Jerusalem-Bound Bus	I 4
Palestinians Claim Attack	I 4
2d PLO Group Named	I 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

- Taleb Ibrahim, SFRY's Milka Planinc Hold Talks Q 1
 Bendjedid Returns Home From ICO Summit Q 1

LIBYA

- JANA Hits U.S. Naval Operations in Mediterranean Q 1

MOROCCO

- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Arrives in Casablanca Q 1
 Cooperation Agreement Signed Q 1
 Laraki Reviews Topics of ICO Summit in Kuwait Q 1

SUDAN

- Trade Talks With Egypt Begin in Khartoum Q 2
 Al-Hindi Reviews Activities at Islamic Summit Q 2
 Parties Issue Statement on South Administration Q 3

WESTERN SAHARA

- SDAR President Holds Talks With Perez De Cuellar Q 3

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

- Eritrean Rebels Note Resettlement To Resume *[Voice of Broad Masses]* R 1
 Aircraft Reportedly Bomb Civilians 31 Jan *[Voice of Broad Masses]* R 1
 EPLF Engineers Destroy Tank, Other Vehicles *[Voice of Broad Masses]* R 1
 Mongolian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks R 1

SOMALIA

- President Receives Visiting Saudi Minister R 1

UGANDA

- Defense Official on Security, Local Groups R 1
 President Museveni Returns From ICO Summit R 1
 USSR Friendship Society Group Visits, Departs R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

- FANT Downes Libyan MiG-25 in Zouar 2 Feb S 1
 Over 2,000 Libyans Claimed Killed in Fighting S 1
 Former GUNT Official To 'Suspend' Opposition *[Libreville]* S 1
 Ambassador Welcomes Return *[AFP]* S 2
 Ndjamena Praises Decision S 2

ZAIRE

- Embassy in France Denies UNITA Arms Supply Role *[AFP]* S 2

WEST AFRICA

NIGERIA

- Babangida's Visit to Tripoli Reportedly in Doubt [AFP] T 1
 Defense Pact With Equatorial Guinea Suggested [BBC] T 1

SIERRA LEONE

- Momoh Holds News Conference on Student Unrest T 1

TOGO

- Eyewitnesses: Border With Ghana Remains Closed [AFP] T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

- Defense Ministry Reports RSA 'Aggression' U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

- Chissano Discusses MNR, Talks With RSA [BBC] U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

- Pik Botha Promises 'Tougher Line' Toward U.S. U 2
 No-Confidence Measure Introduced, Debated U 2
 Eglin Introduces Measure U 2
 Denounces Emergency Laws U 3
 Praises Indaba; Condemns NP U 4
 Blames Government for Crisis U 4
 Urges Black Political Rights U 4
 NP's Du Plessis Rebuts Eglin U 5
 CP Head on Black Policy U 5
 Opposes ANC Talks U 6
 Press Curbs Defended U 6
 Stoffel Botha Criticizes Indaba U 6
 NP's Heunis Rejects Indaba U 7
 President Rejects 4th Chamber U 8
 PFP Walks Out of Johannesburg Council Meeting U 8
 Ciskei Accuses Transkei of Overthrow Intentions U 9
 Johannesburg Notes Cracks in Sanctions Accord U 9
 Plan To Use Botswana To Evade Sanctions Reported U 10
 Police Say ANC Grenade Attacks on Homes on Rise U 11
 Constables Involved in Shooting Deaths Detained U 11
 Unrest Report Released on 3 Feb Incidents U 11
 Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems U 11

SWAZILAND

- Police Raid ANC 'Safe House'; Gunfire Exchanged [Umtata] U 12

ZAMBIA

- New Budget Calls for Fuel Price Increase U 12

ZIMBABWE

HERALD Criticizes U.S. Budget, Aid Criteria [16 Jan].....	U 12
HERALD Supports State of Emergency Extension [22 Jan].....	U 13
Sitole Reportedly Raising Army To Aid MNR [Umtata].....	U 14
Radio Not To Support Group [Radio Truth].....	U 14

Iraq's 'Aziz Confers With 'Arafat*JN031840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1827 GMT 3 Feb 87*

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Feb (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here tonight. They discussed the results of the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait, particularly resolutions on the Iraq-Iran war and the Palestine question, and the issue of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Additional Speeches at ICO Summit 26-29 Jan**Comparison of Al-Asad Speech**

Damascus Television Service in Arabic at 1830 GMT on 28 January broadcasts a 90-minute recording of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's speech at the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait on 27 January. The video-recorded version has been compared with the announcer-read version broadcast by Damascus Television Service in Arabic at 1847 GMT on 27 January, and published in the 29 January Middle East and Africa *Daily Report*, page A3 revealing the following variations:

Page A4, paragraph eight, lines sixteen and seventeen in the video-recorded version reads: constitute the overall majority of the world's Jews. This is what a Jewish professor who is an authority on history and who teaches Jewish history at Tel Aviv University says. He says that most of the Jews in the world, whether they are in Eastern Europe, the United States, other countries, or Israel, are Khazar Jews and not Semites. The U.S. congressional [supplying additional passage]

Paragraph ten, line eight in the video-recorded version reads: while occupying and dividing parts of our countries. The Arabs collaborated with the allies during World War I against an Islamic state out of their desire to achieve unity and independence. Britain, as one of the most important powers at the time, came to our land as a despotic occupation force to partition our land into very small states and statelets. Some of these statelets have disappeared, but we are still divided. This major crime of Britain's constituted the fertile soil on which Zionism and Israel have sprouted. Ever since Britain [supplying additional passage]

Page A5, paragraph one, line 30 in video-recorded version reads: or racist force. A few years ago, we in Syria experienced wide-scale acts of terrorism which were planned, inspired, and financed by the United States. Direct contacts were held between us and the U.S. Administration. They tried to make us deny these accusations against them. We offered them the evidence. They tried to evade the issue and obtain a writ of exoneration from us, no matter what the evidence. Of course, we did not reach any agreement in this respect. We can produce the interrogations conducted with some people who are under arrest and are still alive in Syria. They made confessions about the role of the United States in the many terrorist acts in Syria, as a result of which hundreds of all walks of life — workers, peasants, lawyers, doctors, and men of religion — were killed. Nevertheless, the United States continues to speak about terrorism and to accuse us of terrorism. But when Israel strikes at Lebanese villages and cities and at an Arab capital, Beirut, with tens of thousands of

bombs, killing civilian men, women, and children, the United States remains silent. The same applies to some Western countries. Not one of these countries speaks about terrorism. They view Israel's actions as security requirements, as I mentioned a short while ago. In the same way that the Nazis used to say that they needed lebensraum, the Zionists now say they need a security zone at the expense of others. Israel's talk about [supplying additional material]

Same paragraph, last line in the video-recorded version reads: certain British sides. I tell you frankly that an American told me directly that the matter is not one of terrorism, but that Syria should be punished and that it was time for punishment. He had no official capacity but was entrusted to tell me that. He did not leave us a chance for deduction, appraisal, or consideration. Of course, I gave him the proper answer.

[new graf] The United States [supplying additional passage]

Paragraph two, line two in the video-recorded version reads: is the biggest terrorist country ever known [changing word].

Same paragraph, line seven in the video-recorded version reads: remain even now? Grenada, as you know, is a member-state of the Nonaligned Movement just like our states. Did it not [supplying additional sentence].

Same paragraph, line ten in the video-recorded version reads: wife, and children? It was an assassination planned by an official government. Tens of aircraft loaded with thousands of tons of bombs came from thousands of kilometers away to kill this man, his wife, and his children. They did not attack military targets. Even the other targets that were hit were civilian targets. I do not want to talk, as all or most of us may have read in many newspapers about the individual assassination attempts carried out by the United States throughout its history, which is not a long history. Most and even all of its terrorist operations, including the assassination of individuals, were directed against persons from the Third World, to which we belong. What was the [supplying additional material]

Same paragraph, antepenultimate line in the video-recorded version reads: plane to Israel. This, as far as I recall, might have been the first hijacking of aircraft in the Arab region and the Middle East. In 1973, it [supplying additional sentence]

Paragraph four, last line in video-recorded version reads: struggle for liberation. We must not allow the obliteration of this difference. We must not allow the obliteration of the line separating the terrorism that we reject and the terrorism, as they call it, that is a legitimate struggle and duty to expel the occupier, usurper, and oppressor from every land where he has practiced occupation, usurpation, coercion, and racial discrimination.

[New paragraph] We proposed the [supplying additional material]

Paragraph five, line eight in video-recorded version reads: to the world. This is very important for us at this conference because the topic of terrorism is presented to our conference. I hope our resolution about terrorism will contain nothing or little of what

they want — that is, what Israel, the United States, and the imperialist and racist forces in general want. Naturally, I draw attention that nothing of this sort should be done because no one at this conference is against liberation or against the peoples' struggle for independence and freedom and their struggle against racial discrimination. What I mean is that we must be careful that nothing will be inadvertently included in our resolutions that would serve their aims. We in Syria [supplying additional passage]

Page A6, paragraph one, line five in the video-recorded version reads: over their enemies. This includes our readiness to fight along their side. We denounce the racist regime's crimes in South Africa and its subversive role in the African Continent and we consider it, along with its ally, the racist Zionist regime in [supplying additional passage]

Paragraph five, last line in the video-recorded version reads: adopted the following resolution, which was signed by the heads of governments, the presidents, kings, and heads of delegations:

[New graf] I. No Arab League [supplying additional passage]

Paragraph twelve, line one in video-recorded version reads: insult any one, and I am not discussing the return or nonreturn of one of our states to this conference. This is not what I mean now. I wanted merely to recall the resolutions and principles we voluntarily accepted so that we will abide by them whether we are inside or outside the Arab League and the Islamic Conference now and in the future. But teach thy message for teaching benefits the believers. [Koranic verse] I have no intention of offending anyone. I am talking about a common enemy and danger. I would merely [supplying additional material]

Same paragraph, line five in video-recorded version reads: in this regard. Once again I say that I respect all people, be they Arab Muslims or non-Arab Muslims, and naturally all world peoples. But we are now talking within a framework that is Arab sometimes and Islamic others. I find myself obliged to cite some examples. How can one [supplying additional material]

Paragraph thirteen, line five in the video-recorded version reads: in its resolution its rejection and [omitting resolution number]

Page A7, paragraph two, last line in video-recorded version reads: what it says. I am not reviewing an act of heroism in this regard, because we did not perform a miracle or a heroic deed, but a natural duty that we had to perform and will continue to perform. [new paragraph] Brothers, an Arab [supplying additional sentence]

Paragraph three, line eight in the video-recorded version reads: mean our capitulation. It means that we hold up our hands, surrender, and sign all it asks for. And it calls these peace proposals. We must put [supplying additional sentence]

Same paragraph, last line in the video-recorded version reads: Zionism and Israel.

[New graf] If there is something about Egypt in my statements, then this is because I, in my capacity as president of a state on

the confrontation line, have dealt with officials in Egypt, which is on the other end of the confrontation line, for many years. By virtue of our joint action as two confrontation states, in light of the very long, popular interaction in the popular Arab struggle for liberation — the struggle against Israel and against the plans of imperialism, Zionism, and fascism in the world — and as a result of what we have achieved in terms of legal and constitutional formulas in the two countries — which made us wage the October war under one military command and one political leadership — as a result of all this, and before this because we are part of one nation, I was the one who was pained the most when I differed with the Egyptian president after he met me following his announcement that he was going to visit occupied Jerusalem. I did not believe this, but he came to confirm this and to tell me that he had come to obtain my approval of his visit to Jerusalem.

[New graf] We spent long hours in a desperate attempt to prevent him from doing what he intended to do. I failed to convince him after trying by every means because he had already made his decision. Two days or less after his departure from Damascus, Anwar al-Sadat was in Jerusalem. My brother, the current Egyptian president, was a military official at that time, and I believe that he can remember some past events that would justify my feelings and the feelings of other Arab leaders and citizens in every Arab country. I also expect that this feeling exists in non-Arab fraternal Islamic states.

[New graf] I hope that our brothers in Egypt will be able to understand our pain, bitterness, sadness, and suffering which were the result of Egypt's departure from its position of confrontation with Israel, especially since we had been in agreement for about 40 years on a common logic and a common explanation and analysis. We did say not something new; this had been said and documented by the enemy. We were in agreement that the battle is not a battle of borders, but a battle of existence, as we say in Arabic. Even the one who went to Jerusalem, Anwar al-Sadat, delivered many speeches in which he said that the conflict between us and Israel is not a short-term conflict, but a conflict of generations. Many of the speeches he delivered on Egyptian television and radio before the October war were to this effect. How can we press a button to change the orientation of the masses and of the Arab leaders from this logic, this concept, and this conviction to a different logic, concept, and conviction?

[New graf] We are for peace; not only Syria, but all Arabs decided to follow the course of peace. But which peace? Is what Al-Sadat achieved called peace? Even some Americans who wrote their memoirs did not imagine that Al-Sadat would offer this many concessions. This was also said even by some U.S. officials during the Camp David discussions. If Israel is really seeking peace, then why does it supply itself with all these weapons, the most sophisticated and dangerous weapons? The Arabs surrounding Israel constitute two fronts: a Syrian-Jordanian front, from a geographical viewpoint, and an Egyptian front. The Camp David accords removed Egypt, if only for a period of time, from military confrontation. Israel could then have reduced its forces by half and thus made its expenditures in other areas. What happened is completely the opposite; Israel is now, after Egypt's isolation and after the Camp David accords, at least twice as strong as the Israel that was confronting the two

fronts together. Does this indicate that Israel seeks peace with us? Of course not. When we differed with some of our brothers—I mean Egypt here—we suffered from bitterness and we were pained as I have said. I cannot believe that the Arab, the non-Egyptian Arab, leaves Egypt so that the Israeli will replace him. I also cannot believe that the Muslim Arab leaves Egypt, as a cause, so that the cause can become a joint one between Egypt and the Jewish Zionist Israel. [new graf] Brothers, the Iraq-Iran [supplying additional paragraphs]

Paragraph five, last line in video-recorded version reads: disappointed and pained.

[New graf] Brothers, some of our brothers who have been hearing me speak from the beginning until now are wondering: Where is Syria's pan-Arab stand on this or that event? For a long time Syria has been calling and will continue to call for unity and solidarity. We have resorted to all ways and gone in more than one direction, but we have not succeeded because matters are not entirely in our hands in Syria. I have frequently heard some of my brothers talking about charters, about the Arab League Charter, about the collective Arab defense pact, and about the summit resolutions. I personally have read the summit resolutions as well as the collective and bilateral Arab charters often, but I have not found that these brothers are right. Syria always says that everything should have a meaning. Solidarity is not an abstract word, nor is unity. These words have meanings that we support and to which we adhere. We cannot abandon these meanings; we have not abandoned them; we will not abandon them in the future. Syria seeks solidarity at all times on the basis of all Arab charters. Syria adheres literally to these charters; second [as heard] [Syria seeks solidarity] on the basis of all Arab summit resolutions. Syria adheres literally to the Arab summit resolutions; third, on the basis of all bilateral charters. Syria adheres literally to these charters. I request the brothers to vie with me, or their countries with Syria, for the speedy implementation of the resolutions and charters that we signed, to which we voluntarily adhered, and that we have always regarded as expressing our peoples' will. Let us adhere to these resolutions and charters so that we will attain solidarity on their basis, and so that we and all Arab citizens as well as the non-Arab Muslims will understand the basis on which we can achieve solidarity.

[New graf] Language sometimes makes us go astray unless we ask ourselves to be specific. As I said a short while ago, the Americans—there are no Americans among us, of course—ask us to prevent any Lebanese, Palestinian, Syrian, Egyptian, or any other Arab or Muslim citizen who wants to fight Israel from fighting the Israelis the way he likes, even if such fighting is done in our occupied territories. If we fail to do so, then we are terrorists. As I have said, there are no Americans among us and we all support the same cause. I, however, meant to say that unspecific language or words make us go astray. Al-Sadat attempted to make us go astray too. Al-Sadat went to Jerusalem, and if you recall his statements and speeches, then you find a rabid campaign against Syria because Syria undermined Arab solidarity. They want us to support his visit to Jerusalem. Where does this fit in with the charters concluded between Syria and Arab countries, and by Al-Sadat as Egyptian president? I have just cited an example and I do not want to cite many such examples. Once again I say that we support Arab solidarity first

on the basis of the collective and bilateral Arab charters and on the basis of the Arab summit resolutions to which we must adhere in letter, form, and content. I do not think that we are asked for more than this. We, too, cannot accept less than this.

[New graf] Among the problems [supplying additional paragraphs]

Paragraph seven, line five in video-recorded version reads: non-aligned Muslim country. Some brothers may say that what is most important for national reconciliation is the Soviet forces' withdrawal. It might be [supplying additional sentence]

Same paragraph, penultimate line in video-recorded version reads: existed before that, perhaps 2 or more years before. What is important is that we must help this fraternal people get rid of its pains, and I think that all of us are eager to do this as long as there are initiatives from more than one side, including the USSR's declaration in its message to us at this conference. I referred to this question because it is one of the sensitive and important issues always proposed for discussion at our Islamic conferences. I believe that if we all study the overall situation in Afghanistan and its region, we will find that those who propose initiatives are, in my opinion, serious about their initiatives. Let us benefit from these opportunities to solve a problem of a fraternal country.

[New paragraph] Today the world [supplying additional passage]

Paragraph eight, penultimate line in video-recorded version reads: of the USSR. I am referring to the USSR because it has proposed most of the peaceful initiatives of this type in the international arena.

[New paragraph] Brothers, I reiterate [supplying additional sentence]

Address of PDRY Leader

EA302018 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1910 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Dear Listeners: Greetings to you from Kuwait. Here is the speech of Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the People's Supreme Council Presidium, delivered during the morning session today, Wednesday, to the ICO summit.

In the name of God, the compassionate and merciful: Your Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, chairman of the Fifth ICO Summit, your majesties, highnesses, and excellencies, guests: We are delighted to participate in the Fifth ICO Summit in brotherly Kuwait, with whose people, government, and ruler we are linked by the strongest and closest ties of brotherhood, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

We can say that the deteriorating situation that the Palestinian cause has occasioned undoubtedly reflects the role being played in the region by the United States and its strategic ally, Israel, with the aim of exterminating the Palestinian Arab people and imposing hegemony on our Arab and Islamic peoples.

The Middle East will remain a center of instability and chronic international tension for as long as Israel continues its aggressive, expansionist policies and flagrant defiance of the international community and the United Nations.

Life has proven that the policy of force, aggression, and expansion pursued by Israel, with the backing of the United States, has not achieved its aims or impaired the steadfastness and determination of the Palestinian people in the struggle. It has not shaken the firm intentions of our Arab peoples, who are fighting for their legitimate national rights. In the same way, time has exposed the sterility and failure of all capitulatory solutions and plans that do not recognize the rights of the Palestinian people. These schemes have failed to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East, peace which the hearts and consciences of all generous and well-intentioned forces are yearning for. Such a peace cannot be achieved without Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem, and the full recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, above all their right to return to their homeland, determine their own destiny, and build an independent national state.

While we reiterate our condemnation and rejection of any attempt to impose partial settlements and capitulatory solutions hostile to the rights of the Palestinian people, we reaffirm that a just and comprehensive solution to the problems of the region will not be feasible without the implementation of UN resolutions on the holding of a fifth international conference on the Middle East, which could be attended by all interested parties, including the PLO.

We also deplore the difficult conditions that brotherly, steadfast Lebanon continues to experience and the conspiracies aimed at exhausting and dividing it. We stress the importance of unifying the national energies of the Lebanese people in a way that will guarantee their independence and safeguard their unity and Arabism. In this respect, we call for sincere efforts to halt the camps war, stop the bloodshed, initiate dialogue, and level the gun at the Zionist enemy.

We also reaffirm the importance of implementing Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Mr chairman, in the vicinity of the country hosting this conference the fires of a fierce war have been blazing for 7 long years. This war is being fought between two neighboring Muslim countries linked by deep and close historical ties based on a shared faith, geographical proximity, and common interests. Throughout this fierce war the blood of large numbers of Muslims has been unjustly shed in Iran and Iraq. Damage and disasters have afflicted the Iraqi and Iranian peoples because of the destruction and ruin caused by the war.

The continuation of this war is an abomination that no Muslim can ignore. From the outset our country has stressed, and continues to stress, that this war has not benefitted and will not benefit anybody except the imperialist and Zionist forces and their interests in the region.

Aware of our national and Islamic duty regarding regional disputes and the trials and tribulations they cause for our peoples, we once again renew our country's call for an immediate end to this destructive war. We repeat our warning about the increasing danger it poses to security and stability in the region. We repeat our call for a final end to this bloodshed and for differences to be resolved peacefully.

Mr Chairman, with regard to Afghanistan, we would like to record our gratification at the signs of relaxation, which call for optimism regarding the return of security and stability to the area, and at the new steps taken by the Afghan Government to bring about rapid national reconciliation. That and its [word indistinct] unilateral positive decision on a cease-fire beginning from the middle of this month constitute a new and strong stimulus for the intensive efforts of the personal representative of the UN secretary general, which have produced good results in the current negotiations in Geneva. In this respect, we cannot but welcome this peaceful initiative undertaken by the Afghan Government. We stress the importance of expediting the process leading to a political solution that will reinforce security and peace in that area. We are inspired by the hope that our conference will back these peace efforts to help the brotherly Afghan people live in peace and stability, and we stress the need for an end to interference in their internal affairs. [passage omitted]

American imperialism has recently escalated its acts of aggression against peoples and practiced the policy of state terrorism. The direct armed aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah epitomized the crazy aggressive tendency on the part of the US Administration, which is still continuing its acts of terrorism, aggression, and sabotage in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Nicaragua, and Angola. What is of grave concern is that the United States has persisted in using the slogan "combating terrorism" as a cover for its threats and aggression against numerous young states of the world, for financing and backing the aggressive, expansionist, and racist inclinations of Israel and South Africa, and for conspiring against the just causes of peoples struggling for freedom, independence, and progress — a matter which requires all the generous forces in the world to expose and confront these policies.

With regard to Cyprus, we call for respect for its sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment. [passage omitted]

In a spirit of Islamic brotherhood, we believe it would be proper for the more well-endowed Islamic countries to make greater efforts, through bilateral cooperation and the existing establishments of the ECO, to help the less developed countries, which have been beset by the world economic crisis and natural disasters.

Mr chairman, in spite of the international calls and resolutions to curb the arms race, the dangers of a nuclear disaster that threaten mankind with annihilation are still hovering over our planet. As we record our gratification at the growing world movement for peace and an end to the arms race, and in support of the Soviet peace initiatives, we express our concern at the U.S. Administration's persistence in escalating the nuclear arms race and giving it new dimensions. In addition to what that means — namely a threat to life — this leads to wasting vast material and

human resources that ought to be applied to development and social progress.

The states of the Indian Ocean littoral, including Democratic Yemen, remain profoundly concerned over the increasing dangers posed by the expansion of the foreign military presence in the region, which creates a climate that is not conducive to equanimity. We therefore reaffirm the need to take tangible and practical steps to fulfill the declaration on the making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and the importance of holding the [as heard] conference on the date fixed for it.

Mr chairman, in conclusion we overwhelmingly hope for the unification of the resources and potential of our Islamic peoples and for the reinforcement of unified and cohesive actions. We hope that we will foil attempts to elevate peripheral issues and secondary differences above our vital causes and common interests — attempts which are nurtured by the imperialist and Zionist circles aiming to throw our ranks into disarray and to divert us from our vital causes. We pray to Almighty God, the sublime, to crown our efforts with success and to crown the work of our conference with all that is for the good of our Arab and Islamic people.

Thank you.

'Arafat on ICO Summit, Husayn Meeting, Lebanon
JN021502 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 31 Jan 87 p 11

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat with 'Abdallah al-Nuways; place, date not given]

[Text] Al-Nuways: Can we say that the resolutions of the Fifth ICO Summit have lived up to the PLO's ambitions?

'Arafat: I spoke on one subject only, namely, the camps war. Actually the Palestine question was the conference's central issue, but the immediate issue alongside this central issue was the Iraq-Iran war. I said in my speech to the conference that the Iraq-Iran war should be considered the conference's immediate issue despite the fact that the Palestine question has been the central issue since the ICO was formed after the Al-Aqsa mosque fire.

I can affirm with full pride that the Fifth ICO summit conference's resolutions on the Palestine question were very important and were characterized by clarity and force. They were decisive resolutions for all aspects of the Palestine question. I also affirm that these resolutions are in line with the struggle of the Palestinian people and the hopes of the PLO. They were also in line with the hopes of our people in the occupied territory and in line with the Palestinian people's struggle in the camps in Lebanon. Furthermore, these resolutions lived up to the responsibilities assumed by Muslim leaders. I hope everyone will cooperate in carrying out these resolutions in the coming phase.

Al-Nuways: And what about the Iraq-Iran war at the Fifth ICO Summit?

'Arafat: As I said, the conference considered the Iraq-Iran war

as a central issue at this particular time, and it entrusted the president of the conference and the secretariat to follow up on the cease-fire resolutions and the efforts of the Good Officers Committee.

We hope the next phase will witness an end to this savage war, which is against the interest of the Iraqi and Iranian Muslim peoples, the Arab nation, the Palestinians, and oppressed peoples. We hope the Islamic conference will be able to carry out its resolutions and end this war, because its continuation will be a catastrophe for all Muslims.

Al-Nuways: What is your evaluation of Palestinian-Iranian relations these days?

'Arafat: Normal.

Al-Nuways: In other words?

'Arafat: Normal. For some time now we have been a member of the Islamic Good Offices Committee and also of the Non-aligned Movement. We have made special efforts to end this war.

Al-Nuways: Do you have a new role or effort regarding the Iraq-Iran war?

'Arafat: As I said to President Mugabe and also to the Islamic conference, I consider myself mobilized for the sake of ending this war, because I consider it against the interest of the Palestine question in particular. This mad war must stop so all guns will be aimed toward Palestine. Every Muslim knows that Islam calls for the liberation of the first qiblah and the third holiest haram [Al-Aqsa]. Any Palestinian move will come from the Islamic summit and the Good Offices Committee. And, if there is anything else, I will communicate it to the Iraqi and Iranian presidents.

Al-Nuways: The Islamic summit's final session was delayed for more than 2 hours. What was behind the delay?

'Arafat: The delay was due to discussion on the best way possible to implement summit resolutions concerning the Iraq-Iran war. There were differences and many opinions on which discussion had to continue. Finally, we reached the resolution that was announced.

Al-Nuways: Has the conference entrusted an Islamic delegation to visit Iran and Iraq?

'Arafat: The conference has not specified anything of the kind so far.

Al-Nuways: Was your visit with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan merely a courtesy visit or was it an attempt by Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to bring about a thaw in Jordanian-Palestinian relations?

'Arafat: My visit with His Majesty King Husayn was more of a working visit than a courtesy visit. During the visit we agreed to continue work within the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee. We agreed to open a new chapter, God willing, to serve the

Arab nation and the Palestinian people. King Husayn issued a decision, for which I thanked him, for the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee to begin work, and it will meet in the next few days.

Al-Nuways: Was the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement discussed in your meeting with King Husayn?

'Arafat: The committee's sessions will be followed by other sessions on various levels.

Al-Nuways: In past interviews you said you are still committed to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Does the agreement still hold?

'Arafat: What I said exactly was that the Jordanian side abrogated the agreement. As for us the decision to abrogate the agreement is made by legal institutions. I do not have the power to rescind a decision made and endorsed by legal institutions. One must refer to legal institutions to make any changes.

Al-Nuways: Are there any Arab parties making efforts to bring about a rapprochement between you and Jordan?

'Arafat: Without doubt. From the very first moment there were parties that tried to exert efforts and we thank them. We praise such attempts and endeavors. These parties continue to make efforts to bring about a rapprochement between us and Jordan.

Al-Nuways: Attempts were made to hold an Arab meeting during the Islamic summit. However, there were reports that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said that if Yasir 'Arafat attends such a meeting he will not attend, and consequently, efforts to convene the meeting failed and the Arabs held only a 5-member meeting. What is your comment?

'Arafat: There was a tendency to convene a meeting of all the Arab leaders attending the Islamic summit. However, the idea was ruled out because of the prevailing circumstances. As for my presence, no one can impose a veto on Yasir 'Arafat. If someone does not want to attend the meeting, then he does not attend. I was present during the Islamic summit when President al-Asad was present, and I chaired the second session. I also chaired a meeting in Harare when the Syrian delegate was present. The Arab meeting was not held because of non-Palestinian, not Palestinian, reasons.

Al-Nuways: There is a contradiction between the general Muslim policy of embracing Egypt and the Arab policy that still rejects it. If one views the Islamic context as a whole and the Arab context as part of it, how then can Egypt be part of the whole while it is rejected by the Arab part?

'Arafat: I do not believe such a policy is consistent, for it is contradictory to meet with Egypt at an Islamic summit or at a nonaligned summit while refusing to meet with it at an Arab gathering. Islamic summit resolutions on dealing with Israel are stronger than Arab summit resolutions, so how can we accept Egypt on the Islamic level but not on the Arab level? I address the question to the Arab nation. The reason no decision was made

at the Arab summit on Egypt's return is that decisions in the Arab League are made on a unanimous basis, and that is impractical, and so the issue depends on its weakest link. At the Islamic summit, however, decisions are made on a majority basis.

Al-Nuways: Is there a tendency to change the policy of unanimity at the Arab League?

'Arafat: It is possible to convene an Arab summit without unanimity. An Arab summit was held in Amman without the PLO, and it was also held in Casablanca without the participation of other Arab parties. However, there is an attempt to create Arab unanimity in the coming conference. We hope this will succeed. At the same time, if this attempt does not succeed our Arab nation is required to proceed. Those who want to join it are welcome and those who do not are free to do whatever they like.

Al-Nuways: Have Arab parties agreed on this?

'Arafat: We hope they will do so.

Al-Nuways: Can we say that ice has been removed in the stands of some Arab countries, particularly regarding Egypt and Syria?

'Arafat: I do not believe so. I was surprised because the meeting between the Egyptian and Syrian presidents was excellent. Then we were surprised by President al-Asad's speech. I wonder why this meeting was held if his stand was like that.

Al-Nuways: How do you picture future relations between the PLO and Syria?

'Arafat: Regarding future Palestinian-Syrian relations you better ask President al-Asad.

Al-Nuways: Do you have any stand on these relations?

'Arafat: Our decision in the Palestinian leadership is to open a new chapter. The Syrian leadership's response was two camps wars in 1 year.

Al-Nuways: What is the present situation of the Palestinian resistance against Israel?

'Arafat: The Palestinian revolution distributed 250,000 arms in southern Lebanon. When Sharon entered Beirut, he did so through a jungle of rifles. Therefore, despite the quantities he seized, weapons will continue to pursue him. He admitted that we and our allies waged the most splendid war of attrition in the Arab nation.

We changed Israeli military strategy. There is no longer a lightning war in the Israeli military dictionary, because we are the smallest Arab military force in terms of capabilities. We have no aircraft or tanks. We changed Israeli strategy because our political decision was to fight. We fought for 88 days. Had my allies in Beirut not told me to leave the city I would not have left. Sharon could not enter Beirut because of our presence.

It is regrettable that the camps war has disrupted our struggle

against the Israeli enemy — our main enemy. The camps war is a continuation of Sharon's decision to strike at the Palestinians' infrastructure, which is the Palestinian camps. Sharon once called for the expulsion of 500,000 Palestinians from Lebanon. In fact, he offered to remove us by truck from southern Lebanon via the occupied territory and then dump us across the river. Thus, he would have killed two birds with one stone: removed us from Lebanon and established an alternative homeland in Jordan.

The reason for Begin's madness was Israel's defeat in Lebanon and the Palestinian people's steadfastness before the imperialist Israeli army all this time. There is a simple story, about which you can ask former Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. Sharon was sitting with 'Ali before the Lebanon war. Sharon told 'Ali that Israel would fight the Palestinians in Lebanon. 'Ali advised him not to take such a step. He told him: You are underrating the Palestinians' strength. However, Sharon said it would not take him more than 2 days to eliminate the Palestinians. This did not happen.

Al-Nuways: The recent camps war in Maghdushah brought Palestinian ranks closer together. Palestinian factions, it seemed, were rallying again in Palestinian national interests. How far has intra-Palestinian dialogue gotten?

'Arafat: Only yesterday a Palestinian resolution was made to which all Palestinian factions adhered. The resolution emerged after the agreement with the Arab committee entrusted with ending the camps war. We withdrew from Maghdushah of our own accord, and I think all Palestinian factions abide by the agreement. Certain Palestinian factions in Damascus may give statements to the contrary, under pressure by Syrian intelligence. At the end of the day, however, they are Palestinian fighters fighting under the PLO banner. I have always appealed to Palestinian leaders to act accordingly.

As for the occupied territory, support for the PLO is absolute. Regrettably, however, sections of the Arab press get carried away with what foreign press report about a dissenting voice here and there. Absolute unity in the occupied territory was dramatized in an uprising leading to closure of universities and schools. The day before yesterday two resistance heroes were martyred — Major 'Ali Abu Tuq, the commander of Shatila, and Samir Diyab, a comrade of his.

Al-Nuways: There have been attempts to convene the PNC and the PLO Executive Committee. There have also been Algerian attempts at reconciliation among Palestinian brothers. Anything new on that?

'Arafat: Five Palestinian factions were scheduled to meet before the recent fighting. Only representatives of Fatah and the PFLP met and worked out guidelines for action in Lebanon and the occupied territory. Algerian efforts are continuing, and we are very thankful to our Algerian brothers for that. **Al-Nuways:** If there are constraints on certain leaderships, why does not the parent organization [the PLO] embark on a serious effort to bring them into the Palestinian fold?

'Arafat: They say: In what plight were ye? They reply:

Weak and oppressed were we in the earth. They say: Was not the earth of God spacious enough for you to move yourselves away (from evil)? [Koranic verse]. I am a migrant traveling from country to country with my free will. Others are staying in one place, unconcerned with the pressures put on them, giving up their independence as a price for staying in Damascus.

Take George Habash, for example. He and Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] met in Prague and Moscow. During their stay in Moscow, a statement was issued on behalf of the PFLP denouncing the meeting. I am certain the PFLP did not issue the statement, but that it was issued under Syrian pressure. The understanding was that the PFLP would join Abu Jihad and the DFLP for a meeting in Algeria, but Yasir Abd Rabbuh was officially barred from leaving Syria. Only yesterday was he allowed out to go to Maghdushah in an attempt to win our consent to the Iranian initiatives. As for the PNC, God willing, it will convene shortly. We will not raise obstacles to a PNC meeting once Palestinian factions reach agreement on this.

Al-Nuways: To what do you attribute strained relations between the Amal movement and Palestinian resistance?

'Arafat: Certain leaders of Amal are, regrettably, being used in the interest of partitioning Lebanon on sectarian lines. I have said an agreement is in place with Israel that provides for southern Lebanon to be handed over to Amal. Israel's UN delegate said Israel was prepared to pull out of the security belt, wind down the Lahd army, and then hand over power to whatever force ensured Israel's northern border. Nabih Birri lost no time in saying he was available.

Al-Nuways: What is the state of your relations with Libya?

'Arafat: From the beginning of the camps war, Brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi has taken a commendable stand. He sent Jallud over to try to arrange a ceasefire, which he regrettably failed to do. Al-Qadhdhafi took a clear stand on the war and its sponsors. Likewise, he has of late adopted a new line on the Iraq-Iran war, and his statements on that score are clear. When I was last in Algeria, President Bendjedid told me he was working for improved Palestinian-Libyan relations, which will, hopefully improve.

PLF's 'Abbas Appeals for Palestinian Dialogue
PM271801 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 10-16
Jan 87 pp 18-21

[Interview with Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) Secretary General and PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad 'Abbas, also identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Abbas, by Ibrahim al-Barjawi; date and place not given]

[Text][Al-Barjawi] How do you view the sentences passed in Italy on some of your colleagues?

[Abbas] In our opinion the matter is at an end. As for the intervention that dominated the issue when Reagan was influential, in our opinion it was altogether politically motivated, and it shows that those who boasted of fighting terrorism are the people

most deeply involved in terrorist action and in supporting international terrorism. What is surprising in the recently exposed scandals is that the first deal in which Reagan was involved preceded by a short time the position the United States took on the Achille Lauro issue and the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner. This is the position through which Reagan tried to demonstrate to public opinion that he stands against terrorism. Thus, the purpose of the move was completely obvious: namely, to cover up an international sin and crime committed by the masters of international state-sponsored terrorism. Suffice it to observe and examine Reagan's international trial. Reagan is being tried by the U.S. people and by world public opinion. This trial is the biggest proof of our innocence, of which we are certain. We have gotten our not-guilty verdict, and the court sentences issued in Italy mean nothing to us, especially since those sentences were passed basically as a result of U.S. pressure on the Italian Government and judiciary and of U.S. blackmail against Italy, which took an honorable position supporting us and our Palestinian people and cause when the airliner was hijacked. In any case, we do not see the sentences from a judiciary viewpoint, because what we did was not a criminal act but a legitimate act of struggle against the Zionist enemy. In one instance, this struggle led to the hijacking of a ship. Reagan and world imperialism exploited this incident to defame the Palestinian struggle and to accuse it of terrorism, so as to conceal and cover up their own declared and hidden terrorism. The Italian Government took an honorable position against the U.S. conduct. But U.S. pressure dictated political compromises between the United States and Italy, and the latter was obliged to pass the sentences that it did. We do not believe that these sentences are founded on a legal basis. I have read the justifications for the sentences, and I have not found any of them to be legal. All I have found is that Abu 'Abbas had declared that he was planning special operations and so forth. In any case, the situation is clearer now. Those who pursued and fought us under the slogan of fighting terrorism are being subjected to an international trial now that their character has been exposed. Oliver North, Poindexter, and Reagan, who led the pursuit against us, are now on trial as leaders of international terrorism. They have violated U.S. law and international law. It must be recalled here that, when the airliner was hijacked, I declared that I was prepared to go to the United States to explain to the U.S. public what had happened and to show who the terrorist was: me or Reagan. Now, the picture is clear to all and the obviously scandalous truth is known.

[Al-Barjawi] With what did Italy charge the fedayeen who took part in the operation?

['Abbas] In practical terms the Italian court convicted the young men on two charges: Carrying weapons on Italian territory — considering that the boat was Italian — and causing the death of a passenger at sea — bearing in mind that it was not proved to the court that this passenger was killed by Palestinian fighters. If we examine the sentences passed, we find that the heaviest sentence issued to the fighters is a 30-year prison term, whereas murder merits a life sentence. The judge declared that this sentence was passed because the entire operation resulted in the death of one person and that there was no specific murder charge.

[Al-Barjawi] And nobody was convicted of terrorism?

['Abbas] The minimum sentence for a terrorism conviction is a 20-year prison term, whereas some of our comrades were sentenced to a 15-year prison term. Most of our comrades were tried in absentia and found not guilty — excluding some political convictions, of course. These convictions do not concern us enough to dwell on. What concerns us is Italy's political position. This position continues, even after the passing of the sentences, to be an honorable position of solidarity with the Palestinian people and the Palestinian cause. What concerns me is the Italian position. As for sentences passed here or there, they are subject to compromise.

[Al-Barjawi] Is there a possibility of compromise?

['Abbas] The truth is that we are doing all we can. We have appealed the sentences, and we are trying to eliminate the consequences of the incident through dialogue with Italy.

[Al-Barjawi] The camps issue is the urgent issue at present. What is your position on this issue in the light of some changes, especially Abu 'Ammar's announcement of his readiness to negotiate with Syria and the PLO's acceptance of the Iranian plan?

['Abbas] As an organization, we are an indivisible part of the PLO. We have expressed our opinion on all the political positions taken by the Palestinian revolution command during the camps war.

In principle, we are opposed to the continuation of fighting and to the escalation of violence in the Lebanese arena. Our main ambition is focused on fundamental issues. The first concerns protecting our camps, our kinsmen, and our people. The second concerns ensuring that our people keep their weapons so that they can defend themselves as long as the other forces possess weapons and as long as there is no specific or impartial authority to establish security for all. Consequently, our people provide their own self-protection. The third issue is to unite all national efforts against the Zionist scheme in the south and in Palestine. These are the aspirations for which we are fighting at present.

If we examine the prevailing situation carefully, we find that it is an extension of a plot launched with the Zionist invasion of the south under certain slogans, such as ensuring the security of Galilee and, mainly, destroying the PLO's infrastructure. What is happening in southern Lebanon at present, particularly in the Al-Rashidiyah-Tyre sector, comes under the first slogan, namely guaranteeing Galilee's security by eliminating the Palestinian presence, not just Palestinian arms, from Al-Rashidiyah Camp. The slogan of Dawud Dawud, the official in charge of Amal in the south, is the slogan of Amal, which is allied with Israel. This slogan calls for removing the Palestinian weapons. The fact is that the aim is to remove the Palestinians from the south and to put distance between them and the borders with the Zionist enemy.

The plans for the second slogan, namely to strike the PLO's infrastructure, are made to the north, i.e. in Beirut and Sidon. From this situation, we note that the Amal Movement has performed the Zionist enemy's role over widely separated periods. Amal is now perpetrating massacres similar to the Sabra and

Shatila massacres perpetrated by the enemy in the wake of the invasion. Very regrettably, there is evident coordination in this affair: Israel supports Amal in the south and Syria supports Amal in Beirut and Sidon. What has drawn our attention for the first time in this round of the war is the congruity and simultaneity of the Israeli-Syrian attack in Lebanon through the Amal Movement. If we examine some incidents carefully, we find that there have been Israeli operations to support Amal, with direct support for Amal in Beirut from the Syrian tank corps. This collusion means that there is a programmed and agreed plan. It is true that each of them may have their own ambitions and objectives. Amal wants to prove that it is the force capable of guaranteeing the south's security and, consequently, of replacing Antoine Lahd. If we examine matters deeply and with open eyes, we find that the military action in the south for some time has been aimed solely against Antoine Lahd's faction. There have been no operations aimed at Israel directly. Why? So that Israel may be told: Antoine Lahd cannot protect you, but we are prepared to do so. This has been repeatedly confirmed by Israeli officials on different occasions. They have said: Amal is against Lahd's army, not against us. Amal is therefore on our side, because it can control the Palestinian presence in the south. If we move northward, we find that the events complement each other and serve a single political plan to set up sectarian cantons.

In the light of this situation and of the planned possibilities, it seems obvious that the objective is to uproot and evict the Palestinians. Let me ask: Do the Palestinians have ambitions beyond protecting their presence? The truth is that the Palestinians' ambitions are not built at the expense of the nationalist and progressive forces of the country in which he lives. Rather, his ambitions are inseparable from the ambitions of any pan-Arab national and democratic forces. Just imagine how much more so are these ambitions in Lebanon, which has mixed its struggle and the blood of its sons with the Palestinian people's struggle! Even if it is a matter of Palestinian ambitions, these ambitions are not in contrast or in conflict with any national ambition hostile to Israel and imperialism. So the Palestinian presence complements the Lebanese presence, if measured within the framework of the national, pan-Arab, and progressive context.

As for the talk about the Palestinian ambition to expand and to restore the pre-1982 conditions, it is groundless. No Palestinian imagines that it is possible to restore the pre-1982 conditions. Our sole ambition in Lebanon at present is to make our presence and struggle an inseparable part of the nationalist and progressive struggle and to protect our people and our camps. As for our struggle against the Israeli enemy, it is our sacred right, regardless of whether the struggle is from south Lebanon, from the sea, from the Golan, from Egypt, or from Jordan. This issue concerns the future of our struggle in its entirety.

[Al-Barjawi] If the legitimate government in Lebanon were strong, would the Palestinians accept the principle of protection by the legitimate government and agree, for example, to disarm?

['Abbas] There are Palestinians in numerous camps in other countries. If we examine the 1969 Cairo agreement, concluded with the Lebanese Government and approved by the Arab League, we find that the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon is for the purpose of fighting the Zionist enemy. But subsequent

events in Lebanon, such as the May 1973 incidents, imposed new facts. This is why a supplementary agreement regulating the Palestinian presence in the camps was concluded. In both cases, there is an agreement concluded by the legitimate Lebanese Government. The legitimate Palestinian presence in Lebanon is tied to existing covenants and charters.

[Al-Barjawi] It is said that Philip Habib's agreement with Yasir 'Arafat, concluded through [former Lebanese prime minister] Shafiq al-Wazzan, calls for deporting the resistance and its weapons from Lebanon. This means abolition of the Cairo agreement. What is your opinion?

['Abbas] Deporting the Palestinians with their weapons from Lebanon does not mean abolishing the Cairo agreement, because that agreement ended a certain phase with the departure of a military force. But the Palestinians did not depart, and Palestinian weapons did not fundamentally depart from Lebanon. What happened was the partial elimination of the situation in Beirut. But we argue the statement that the Israeli invasion abolished the Cairo agreement from a different angle: Does Zionist action negate Arab agreements? For our part, we believe that the Cairo agreement continues to be binding. The presence of an impartial force and of a strong legitimate government guarantees our people's security and their struggle. This is a dream that we all have. We are prepared to discuss all issues on the basis of guaranteeing the continuation of our struggle against the Zionist enemy.

[Al-Barjawi] According to your statements, the situation in southern Lebanon is serious, and there is a major plot. Does this not require the presence of the entire leadership in the south and in the positions from which the fighters fight?

['Abbas] The ongoing conflict, discussed in ample detail, does not necessarily dictate the presence of the symbols of Palestinian leadership in the Lebanese arena. What we seek in Lebanon at this phase can be accomplished without the leadership's presence there, considering the embarrassment that such a presence could cause our Lebanese, Arab, and international friends; considering the problems and complications it could provoke with Syria and with the forces allied with Syria; and considering the further hardship it could impose on our people. In any case, the leaderships present in Lebanon have proved their political and military originality, capability, and commitment. These leaderships are capable of defending our people and our camps.

[Al-Barjawi] You have frequently reiterated the phrase "people's war" in your press interviews. We would like to know your concept of this phrase. Do you believe that circumstances are suitable for the application of this concept?

['Abbas] We use this phrase out of absolute conviction. We do not use it as a general phrase, especially under our Palestinian people's circumstances. When one faces an enemy superior in resources, capabilities, high technology, and broad mobilization, one can confront such an enemy with only one of two approaches: either mobilize resources, capabilities, and technology superior to those of the enemy, or use the popular capabilities, employing all the people's resources, to confront and defeat this technology. This is what we are trying to do in our struggle against the Zionist

enemy, who subjects our people to daily oppression. We recently witnessed an uprising that extended from Gaza and Rafah to Nazareth — i.e. from the territories occupied in 1967 to the territories occupied in 1948. Our masses confronted the Israeli machine guns, tanks, and troops with sticks, stones, and knives in a manner that terrified the Zionist enemy. Imagine what such an uprising could have done if it had enough weapons to use against the enemy!

To us, the struggle is many-sided, regardless of whether the confrontation is with a stone or a Molotov cocktail, with weapons, with the development of experience, with the use of capabilities, or with the development of our people's cultural and social conditions. Any struggle in which the people's capabilities are mobilized to confront the Zionist enemy is within the concept of a people's war.

[Al-Barjawi] What is your position on the Amman agreement?

[Abbas] We are participants in the PLO Executive Committee that concluded the Amman agreement. Our reserved position and our opposition to the agreement are on record in the Executive Committee. Regardless of our position on this agreement, there are some people who use it as a cover for faulty conduct in the Palestinian arena and who hide behind the agreement to justify their divisive position. I say that our experience has proved that there is a broad possibility for struggle within a single Palestinian framework of conflict and unity.

We are not for the agreement, but we participate in the Executive Committee effectively and express our opinion on every occasion. I would like to point out that the Amman agreement, which the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] is trying to use and Abu al-Za'im is trying to exploit, became practically nonexistent when the Jordanian side suspended the coordination. Now that numerous political issues and changes have been experienced in the political arena, talking about the Amman agreement has become like some a grave desecration that need not be discussed.

[Al-Barjawi] Do you not think that accepting Resolution 242 under Jordan's tutelage is easier than accepting it under international custodianship?

[Abbas] Dealing with Resolution 242 is tied to the PNC resolution. Nobody, no institution whatever, excluding the PNC, is entitled to adopt a resolution contradicting what has been approved by the PNC; even at its 17th session in Amman, the PNC reaffirmed its rejection of Resolution 242. So there is nothing to justify any discussion, either with Jordan or with any other political force, on this resolution at this phase. The PLO has spelled out a number of prerequisites within the context of political action. Should these prerequisites be met, the PLO will summon its institutions and bodies to discuss the developments on whose basis the issue of Resolution 242 is to be examined. Considering that there have been no new developments, the talk about PLO recognition or nonrecognition of Resolution 242 at this time is no more than an attempt to escalate the conflicts. We will not accept Resolution 242 under Jordan's tutelage or under anything else. Our current task is to continue the struggle to change the balance of forces. Then we will discuss developments. Ninety-seven percent of our citizens in the occupied territories

support the PLO policy, and the majority support armed struggle and Yasir 'Arafat as leader and commander.

[Al-Barjawi] Do you think that Abu Jihad's [Khalil al-Wazir] meeting with a faction of the PNSF constitutes an important step on the path of Palestinian unity?

[Abbas] We place the task of completing the national dialogue to bolster the Palestinian forces' unity within the PLO framework at the top of our current objectives. It is on this basis that we, individually or as the PLO, make our efforts through our alliance within the PLO or through the relations and alliances prevailing in our Palestinian and Arab arena. We were the first organization to declare its unconditional approval of President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative to bolster the unionist dialogue within the Palestinian arena. In the PLO, we have contributed to developing the successive positions that stress the need for serious dialogue. Within this context, some Palestinian organizations have recently displayed a serious inclination to open dialogue with the PLO. A dialogue was held between Fatah, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party and was embodied in an agreement concluded in Prague and announced in the Prague Declaration. Afterward, a five-party dialogue including the three above-mentioned organizations and PLF and the Arab Liberation Front [ALF] was held, and it was agreed to continue the dialogue to develop a formula for convening the PNC — a formula guaranteeing the right of participation to all the organizations in the Palestinian arena so as to bolster national unity. We make our utmost efforts within this framework, even if the situation dictates that we make some concessions in the interest of Palestinian national unity. Within this context dialogue was held, or begun, between Abu Jihad of Fatah and George Habash of the PFLP in Prague and Moscow. But this dialogue produced no tangible results and no statement was issued on it. However, we believe that any dialogue is beneficial. What is important is that there be continuity in the Palestinian situation. Continuity is much better than the estrangement prevailing since the Aden and Algiers agreement and since the 17th session, when a degree of alienation developed and two conflicting camps developed in the Palestinian arena. This year the situation began better, some organizations responded, and a state of dialogue began to grow reasonably. Then came the camps war, which demonstrated the unity of the soil and the Palestinian fighters, which is stronger than the unity of dialogue. For the first time, Palestinian fighters from all the organizations fought side by side in Sidon under PLO command. The operations were led by an officer appointed by the PLO. This bright, unionist picture, of which we are proud, did not have the opportunity to grow and mature because the PNSF quickly swerved from this unity and instructed its fighters to steer clear of the combat positions, because it had its own political solution or political vision independent of the PLO. We view what was embodied in East Sidon and in Maghdushah, namely the fighters' unity, as the essence. But, on the other hand, this unity requires political care. It is hoped that the dialogue will lead to broad success, especially since the five organizations which met in Tunis reached an agreement that can constitute an effective and successful basis for comprehensive Palestinian dialogue. We hope that this dialogue will continue so that it can achieve the desired objectives.

[Al-Barjawi] How do you view the PNSF latest positions, and

what is your assessment of Dr George Habash's position?

[Abbas] Permit me to assess the PNSF's position as a whole. The front is an alliance created for a certain interest, on a certain land, under a certain circumstance. Each organization within the alliance has retained its characteristics, and this alliance has been nearly torpedoed more than once because what is built on falsehood is false. The present PNSF is not formed of the same organizations which fought in Tripoli. The PFLP did not fight in Tripoli, and it had a different position from the PNSF, whereas other organizations, namely the Fatah dissidents (Al-Intifadah, al-Sa'iqah, the Popular Struggle, and the General Command), fought against us in Tripoli, regardless of the intermingling that took place at a later stage in the political process when developments occurred, creating certain facts that led to the formation of the PNSF. In practice the PNSF includes all the political forces present in Damascus, excluding the DFLP, which has taken a distinctive position within this framework and has maintained its independence within the PNSF's structures. There is conflict between two currents: The first representing Dr George Habash, and the second representing Abu Khalid or Al-Intifadah. The Fatah dissidents' main concern is to fight 'Arafat, for good or ill. This concern is the objective basis of the split in Fatah, because the dissidents' existence is only justified at all by fighting 'Arafat. To sum up, the general position of this faction, plus the General Command and Al-Sa'iqah, is a unified position controlled decisively by Syria, whereas the Popular Struggle Front and the PFLP are more independent. However they have some interest in being within the PNSF framework. When matters get complicated, one quickly finds that the PFLP takes a distinctive position and the Popular Struggle takes another distinctive position, which does not reach the point of conflict but does reach the point of contradiction in some cases. On this basis, what is important is that we cannot assess the PNSF as a single bloc. If we judge the front's position most objectively, we find that the PFLP and the Popular Struggle are distinct. But this distinction is curtailed somewhat by their geographic presence in Syrian territory. Our ambition in the current phase is to make these organizations adhere to their Palestinian convictions. If they adhere to their absolute Palestinian national convictions, the PNSF will collapse, because each of its organizations has its own views and its own interests. I feel that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is actually justified when he asks these organizations: You fought 'Arafat in Tripoli and in Al-Baddawi and Al-Barid camps, so why are you not fighting him now? The masters of those who permitted themselves to shed Palestinian blood and to shell the camps will come and ask those men: Why are you not doing that now?

[Al-Barjawi] What about Abu Salih?

[Abbas] He has retired to his home and given up political action, and so has Qadri.

[Al-Barjawi] What is your evaluation of George Habash, and what is the secret behind his position?

[Abbas] Our experience with Habash is historical. We knew him as an independent struggler. But conditions have changed since 1982. The prevailing objective circumstances, the PFLP's subjective circumstances, the presence of the PFLP leadership in

Damascus, and the PFLP's interest in its relations with Libya have imposed some things on the PFLP.

We were optimistic when dialogue was held between Fatah and the PFLP, and it is our hope that this dialogue will develop to bear fruit.

We must not forget that Dr George Habash's legacy is a patriotic legacy and that Dr Habash is one of our people's prominent symbols. Therefore, it is not permissible to forget this man's history, and we must struggle to open the door of dialogue with Dr Habash in the interest of the national cause. Dialogue with the PFLP is required, and we insist on it and hope that it will take place. The same goes for the Popular Struggle. Through this interview, we hope that *Al-Tadamun* will participate in conveying our appeal to all the Palestinian forces to continue and carry on with the dialogue for the good of the people and the cause.

[Al-Barjawi] We note from your words that you are optimistic about the possibility of success in the efforts for national unity and optimistic about the future of the camps war. The question is: What is your opinion of the Cairo declaration? What are your organization's position on that declaration and your positions on Egypt's return to the Arab league and on Abu 'Ammar's statement that the failure to convene the Arab summit is intended to prevent Egypt's return to the league?

[Abbas] I believe that the Syrian, not the Egyptian, position is obstructing the summit's convocation. Contacts are continuing between all the Arab regimes, and the talk of an Arab boycott of Egypt, in the serious sense of boycott, is actually nonexistent. As for our opinion on Egypt's presence in the Arab league, we not only wish but also struggle for Egypt's return. But this position must not detach itself for a single moment from the struggle for the return of an Egypt liberated from the Camp David shackles. The return of an Egypt with Camp David is tantamount to all the Arabs going to Camp David.

[Al-Barjawi] Abu 'Ammar says: We want an Egypt detached from the Camp David policy. What is your opinion on this statement?

[Abbas] We must make a distinction between the Egypt that we want to return to the Arab ranks and the Egypt bound to the Camp David shackles. The bound Egypt is a burden to the Arab nation, while an Egypt liberated from Camp David is a support for the Arab homeland. So we do not want the Egypt carrying the Camp David burdens, lest it drag the Arab nation to a new Camp David. It is a liberated Egypt that we want. It is unreasonable for us to tell Egypt to quit Camp David and then fall silent. Camp David can be abolished only on a number of important conditions, the most significant of which concerns the human affairs of the Egyptian citizen, who is an indivisible part of the Arab nation and who must not be abandoned by the Arabs. Egypt is shackled by debts estimated at billions of dollars, and Egypt faces the constant threat of famine and of numerous other problems. Therefore, the Arab nation must support Egypt if there is a sound and healthy position seeking to liberate Egypt from the Camp David agreement. It is my assessment that the Arab people are capable of providing this. But one must not forget the real Arab situation. There are Arab regimes involved in things

more serious than Camp David, and there are Arab regimes that do not want Egypt liberated from Camp David because Egypt's liberation from Camp David would damage certain Arab regimes, especially if the deep-rooted Egypt, with its great human resources returns, to the Arab ranks.

In my view, the Arab states' fundamental task is to discuss directly with Egypt how they can help it overcome this dilemma and what is required of them at the pan-Arab level. But it is fruitless to raise the slogan: Quit Camp David and come to us. The important question to which we must seek an answer with Egypt is: how to quit Camp David?

[Al-Barjawi] Do you not think that President Husni Mubarak is following a line different from Al-Sadat's, since he has reiterated on many occasions that the Camp David agreement has been superseded by developments? Do you not think that this reflects the man's wish to have the Arabs help him overcome finally Camp David?

[Abbas] There is no doubt that Mubarak's policy is different from Al-Sadat's policy. We can sense that there have been some developments in the Egyptian political position, which has overcome some aspects of the Al-Sadat phase. But in truth these positive steps have not reached a level that enables us to settle certain points decisively. Positive initiatives are still needed from the Egyptian Government so that it can give others the opportunity to support Egypt' abandoning Camp David. As for the Cairo Declaration on the PLO's commitment not to stage operations against civilians and innocent people, we support it because we do not engage in any military operations aimed against civilians and innocent people. We even intervened to end the Achille Lauro operation in its entirety when an unexpected development occurred and something went wrong with the plan that led to the kidnapping of civilians.

[Al-Barjawi] It is noted that most of the fronts: excluding southern Lebanon, are closed to Palestinian military action. Does this mean that your ability to stage fedayeen operations has been curtailed?

[Abbas] The presence of a front on whose peripheries a fighting force exists is something that facilitates the struggle process. But if such a front is closed, struggle action does not come to an end, because the Palestinian fighter's vital sphere is broad and is not tied to a certain position. Consequently, we believe that when we launched our operation from Genoa to Ashdod through the Achille Lauro, we engaged in an act of struggle. In one instance, we launched a glider at Haifa from a distance of 60 km north of Palestine's borders. In another instance: we launched rubber boats against Nahariyya. The main point is the vital sphere, which is broad and is not tied to a certain position. This point stresses the importance of a common front. The second important point is that Palestinian people are present in the occupied territories. We see how these people resist and engage in daily operations. In certain months and years the number of operations carried out exceeded the number of operations implemented when we were on the immediate front line.

[Al-Barjawi] Are the operations carried out inside Israel spontaneous operations, or are they organized operations planned and

decided in advance?

[Al-Barjawi] The operations are organized, though they may be spontaneous at times. Before an operation is carried out, it is preceded by a central decision. A target is selected, an official tactic is followed, and the time for implementation is set. But as long as the people live under occupation conditions, then any citizen may kill his enemy, regardless of the details.

The important thing is that, as long as there is a Palestinian, there is danger in Israel. For the sake of truth I will add that the efficiency level of the operations carried out internally is poor, not because the fighters abroad are braver and more important but because a fighter needs to be trained to develop his combat capabilities.

However, resources are available, but not in quantities that make it possible to carry out qualitative operations, either with explosives or with weapons. The training level internally is not the same as the training level in the military camps. For both reasons, we note that we have hit the major targets from abroad. But military action at home is developing quantitatively and qualitatively. The Wailing Wall operation was an advanced operation, as it used advanced military technology and the right materials for a specific purpose. The situation seems to be better.

[Al-Barjawi] If we observe the Iraq-Iran war, we note that any escalation in that war is coupled with an explosion in the Lebanese situation. We would like to know your interpretation of this equation and your opinion of the arms cooperation between Iran, Israel, and the United States?

[Abbas] We pointed out several years ago the simultaneity of the large-scale Iranian attacks on Iraq and the attacks launched by the Zionist enemy against our Palestinian people in Lebanon. We felt that the objectives of this simultaneity were to serve a single scheme directly, namely to weaken the Arab revolutionary forces, be they Palestinian or Iraqi, because any growing Arab force will necessarily serve this nation's central issue, i.e. the Palestinian cause. This view has been confirmed with the exposure of the scandal of the U.S.-Israeli weapons deals with Iran, for the purpose of strengthening Iran and enabling it to continue its aggression against the Iraqi people and its attempts to occupy Iraqi territories at a time when the Zionist onslaught against our people has been escalating in various forms. We must point out here the Zionist enemy's statements that an Iraqi victory in the war will represent a nightmare for Israel. The Zionists also say that the immediate danger facing Israel is Iraqi military superiority.

In the light of the exposure of the arms cooperation between Iran, the Zionist entity, and the United States, we must reaffirm that the Zionist and Iranian objectives meet at one point — namely weakening the influential and active forces of our Arab nation and usurping and dividing our pan-Arab soil — so that the hostile program can be fully implemented under U.S. patronage and with the cooperation of some Arab beneficiaries who help implement the U.S. program and who support the Iranian aggression by supplying Iran with weapons and resources.

Therefore, when we declare that we support Iraq in its defense

of its territories, we do not do so merely to satisfy our pan-Arab sentiments but for practical reasons, the most important of which is that this war, imposed on the fraternal Iraq, is aimed primarily at the Arab nation's security and future, at weakening and undermining our Palestinian cause, and at draining Iraq's capabilities and resources, which are a mainstay of our Palestinian people's struggle.

KUWAIT

Cooperation Sought in Search for Bombers*LD031623 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1514 GMT 3 Feb 87*

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Feb (KUNA) — Today the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry urged Kuwaitis to cooperate with the Kuwaiti security authorities to arrest those on the run and wanted for the recent explosions. They are:

1. Habib Sha'ban Hajji 'Ali Ghudnufri;
2. 'Abd al-Rahim Isma'il Muhammad Taqi 'Abd al-Rahim;
3. 'Abd al-Karim Jama' 'Abdallah Husayn;
4. Basil Husayn al-Dushti; and
5. Sayid Husn Fatmi.

This can be done by reporting their whereabouts or any information that could help the appropriate authorities arrest them.

The ministry, which has distributed photographs of four [word indistinct] wanted persons, said: "While it calls on all to cooperate and be responsible, it warns that the law considers an accomplice to the crime anyone who knows the whereabouts of all these wanted persons or any one of them, or who assists them in any way that would help them escape justice."

It added: "The Interior Ministry is ready to receive information on this matter round the clock on telephone numbers 818600 and 2437890, or one may personally inform the nearest police station, police patrol, or any security man. It is possible to call from abroad by adding the code 00965 before dialing the number."

AL-WATAN Warns Against U.S. Mideast 'Aggression'*LD040907 Kuwait KUNA in English 0814 GMT 4 Feb 87*

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 4 (KUNA) — A Kuwaiti daily Wednesday warned against an imminent U.S. aggression to free American hostages in Lebanon and charged that the U.S. military build up in the Mideast was planned to distract the public opinion from the secret arms deal. [passage indistinct]

Al-Watan quoted an article in *The Washington Post* saying that the American Administration was pondering an adventure in a certain country to distract the attention from the clandestine arms shipments to Iran.

The daily said that apparently Lebanon was the chosen target, at the pretext of setting free American hostages and pointed to the military build up off the Lebanese coasts.

The newspaper said that the U.S. did not learn from lessons of history in South East Asia or in the Arab world and namely its experience in Lebanon.

The U.S. new military adventure will not be better than the past ones, *Al-Watan* said and added that the Mideast stability will remain far [off] as long as the U.S. continues to play with fire in the region.

Oil, Gas Prices Rise; Commitment to Quota*LD011216 Kuwait KUNA in English 0957 GMT 1 Feb 87*

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 1 (KUNA) — Kuwait Sunday announced an official price of 17.67 dollars per barrel of crude exports and commitment to its official production quota of 0.946 million barrels of crude per day as resolved by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). [Price as received; Kuwait KUNA in Arabic at 1005 GMT on 1 February 1987 in a similar report lists the price of crude oil at \$16.67 per barrel.]

Kuwait also announced, for the second time this year, an increase of 20.4 percent average price (?of its) exports from liquefied gas exported to world markets to become 115 dollars per ton of propane and butane as of today.

Official oil sources told KUNA today that the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation has started applying the new official price Sunday and charged contracted buyers accordingly.

The new crude price, less by 1.33 dollars per barrel than the market price of 18 dollars per barrel decided by OPEC's recent Geneva conference of last December, complies with the list of price differentials of OPEC crudes which classify Kuwaiti oil, 31 degrees A.P.I. [American Petroleum Institute], as of average density.

The officials stated that Kuwait has reduced its December production level of 0.999 million barrels of crude per day to a current 0.948 million bpd to comply with OPEC's recent decision.

Prices of Kuwaiti liquefied propane and butane gas exports rose to 115 dollars per ton effective today, the officials said, compared to last August's price of 91 dollars, hiked in January to 95.5 dollars.

OMAN

Tunisia's Mabrouk Arrives on 'Official' Visit*JN021348 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Feb 87*

[Text] His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, received Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk, who is currently visiting the country. The meeting was attended by the head of the Arab desk for political affairs at the Tunisian Foreign Ministry, the Tunisian charge d'affaires to the Sultanate, and the deputy head of the Arab desk at the Omani Foreign Ministry. Discussions centered on the close brotherly ties between the two fraternal countries, ways to develop bilateral cooperation in various spheres, Arab and international developments, and other issues of common interest.

Mabrouk arrived in the country on an official visit to last several days.

PDRY

Nu'man Addresses Youth Union Anniversary Meeting EA021227 Aden ANA in English 1805 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Aden, 1 Feb — [Passage omitted] Celebrations to mark the 14th founding anniversary of the Fattah Yemeni Socialist Union were held yesterday evening [31 January]. The occasion was attended by Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, Politburo member and minister of state security; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, Politburo member and foreign minister; members of the YSP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council and other officials including unnamed representatives of the Soviet Komsomol.

At the function, Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man delivered the party and state speech, at the commencement of which he conveyed warmest struggling greetings in the name of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, its Politburo and all our party militants, to Fattah youth on the occasion of the celebrations of the 14th founding anniversary of Ashid, which gains special importance as it comes shortly after celebrations of the first anniversary of the great victory over the unsuccessful conspiracy coup of 13th January, plotted and executed by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and which aimed to topple down the Yemen Socialist Party and its historic leadership. [passage omitted]

On this occasion, comrade prime minister commended newly the role of Fattah youth who sacrificed hundreds of youth martyrs and Ashid activities. He commended as well the efforts and energies exerted by Ashid in the reconstruction of Aden capital, restoration of life to normalisation and stability of security and discipline. [passage omitted]

He said that the issue of the public pardon resolution and extension of its period until 31st July 1987, and submission of conspirators for trial came under the capability of our party to overcome the traces of the black disastrous conspiracy and that our party, with its collective leadership backed by toiling masses, with its extreme capability can continue the march of progress, realisation of progressive transformations and democracy. [passage omitted]

Comrade prime minister expressed his appreciation of the resolution passed by Fattah youth union committee in its third session concerning the organisation of youth military training which will broaden youth military knowledge and qualify them to carry out their role completely in the defence of our revolution and progressive regime against imperialism and reactionary conspiracies. In this respect, he called upon competent authorities to take necessary arrangement for organising youth military training as early as possible.

He appealed as well to Ashid to pay more attention to the question of political and ideological bringing up of youth, as it is closely linked with the forthcoming future and progress our homeland, and to get them brought up with the spirit of our people's revolutionary traditions and dissemination of the theory

of scientific socialism and proletariat internationalism. [passage omitted]

He called upon [Ashid] to exert further more attention to expand the social base of their union by the best of youth workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals and students and to develop forms of Ashid work among non-Ashedians and make them take part continuously in the various youth activities for providing them to merge into Ashid membership. [passage omitted]

In conclusion of his speech, prime minister stressed upon the continuous development of the Union's foreign relations, especially with socialist countries and the maximum advantage of expertise of these organizations in their different activities, expressing his satisfaction with the role of the Leninist Komsomol in the Soviet Union and their perpetual support [for the] Fattah Socialist Union, emanating from the close and solid bonds and relations of friendship binding our Yemeni Socialist Party with the Soviet Communist Party and both friendly peoples. [passage omitted]

QATAR

Tunisian Foreign Minister Leaves for Muscat JN021320 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0915 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Doha, 2 Feb (WAKH) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk and his accompanying delegation left Doha for Muscat this morning following a 3-day visit to Qatar within his current tour of the GCC states. In a statement to QNA, the Tunisian minister praised the strong ties between Qatar and Tunisia in all fields. He added that during the visit he met with a number of senior Qatari officials.

Answering a question about the results of the Fifth ICO Summit, Mabrouk noted the positive spirit which prevailed at the summit. He added: If Iran had attended it would have been possible to reach a solution to the problem facing the Islamic world because of the destructive war between the two Islamic neighbors, Iraq and Iran. He added the conference was an opportunity to hold useful bilateral meetings. It was also an opportunity to hold meetings which had proved difficult in the past.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh on Failure of Kabul Unilateral Cease-Fire LD022312 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister admitted the failure of the Kabul government plan to implement a unilateral cease-fire in its war against the Afghan mujahidin.

When the Kabul government announced last month it would adhere to a unilateral cease-fire — to open the way for what it called putting an end to the war between Soviet forces and the Afghan mujahidin, and to pave the way for laying the premises

for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan — the mujahidin's response was to disbelieve the announcement and to consider it a kind of propaganda operation to win time, particularly since the mujahidin are escalating their resistance to the Soviet military presence, and given the ensuing human and material casualties in the Soviet ranks.

Increasing the Afghan resistance's doubt is the fact that the Kabul government's unilateral cease-fire announcement came in the wake of the Soviet foreign minister's visit to Kabul. This raised justified doubts because of the Soviet foreign minister's statement on his country's intention to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan after securing specific guarantees: a fact that added to the fears of the Afghan fighters, who have their own practical experience vis-a-vis the statements of the Kabul government or of the Soviets, none of which have been translated into practical action. Reflecting this, the Kabul government's unilateral cease-fire last 15 January was not effective — there is proof that both government forces and Soviet forces have committed, since that date, 400 violations of the cease-fire. Undoubtedly, such circumstances cannot create an atmosphere of mutual trust, because the Afghan people have been subjected to a war of annihilation for approximately 7 years now that is trying to uproot them from Afghan soil and plant new roots, which are rejected by Afghan soil.

However, despite the sharp and lethal instrument used by the invaders against the Afghan people, these invaders have been unable to impose their will on these people, who only call for the invader's departure from their land, and for it to leave them to decide its fate on their own, according to the national will. Without this, all attempts to subject the Afghan people to anything but their own will are doomed to failure.

YAR

Petroleum Minister Returns From Iraq, UAE

JN021949 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Brother Ahmad al-Muhanni, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, returned to Sanaa after visits to Iraq and the UAE, during which he met with officials there. The minister told SABA his visit to Baghdad was in response to an invitation by Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi.

During the visit, Al-Muhanni said, he discussed with officials of the Iraqi Oil Ministry and its related bodies bilateral cooperation in the oil industry, the exchange of expertise, and Iraq's offer of scholarships to train personnel in operating and maintaining refineries as well as in oil prospecting and electrical installations. The joint cooperation commission, he added, provided for Iraq's offering other training courses to Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources staff.

Concerning his UAE visit, the minister said he delivered a letter from Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and Standing Committee member, to his Brother Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al Maktum, UAE deputy prime minister, on ways to promote bilateral cooperation. He discussed cooperation in training with oil experts, said the minister. He described the outcome of his visits to Iraq and the UAE as fruitful and positive.

AL-AHRAM Editorial Praises Positive ICO Session
NC022310 Cairo MENA in English 2255 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, Feb 2 (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* newspaper said the Islamic summit conference had taken a positive stand by foiling the attempts by certain Arab regimes to impede its convocation and its resolutions.

In its editorial in tomorrow's issue, the paper added that this was a positive stand by the Islamic summit and should be followed by future Arab meetings.

The text of the editorial follows:

One of the main weapons with which some Arab regimes impeded any positive Arab action to face up to Arab problems was terrorism as a means to blackmail other Arab countries.

With this method, these regimes were able to foil the convocation of an Arab summit conference which had been due year ago. They were also able to confuse the work of any emergency conferences that were held, and to foil any practical measures to solve the problems for which these conferences had taken place.

The worst part of this practice was that terrorism had turned at the hands of these regimes into a policy which they employed to fulfil political purposes.

Therefore, when the Islamic summit conference resisted this method, the actual convocation of the conference, the final resolutions, and the isolation enforced by the conference on these regimes in question, all these developments put those regimes for the first time in a predicament that exposed their method and foiled their influence and blackmail on others.

This is certainly an important step which should be followed in any future Arab meetings so that the majority of Arab countries can foil such attempts to paralyze their effectiveness.

This way the Arabs can take effective action to work out solutions of the serious problems of the Arab world: chiefly the Lebanon conflict, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Palestine issue.

Opposition Leaders Hail Mubarak's Speech at ICO
NC311701 Cairo MENA in English 1540 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, Jan 31 (MENA) — Opposition leaders today hailed President Husni Mubarak's speech at the Islamic summit conference last Tuesday.

Al-Ummah (Nation) Party leader Ahmad al-Sabahi said in press remarks to MENA today that the president conveyed the Egyptian people's feelings when he spoke about the necessity of putting an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

The neo-Wafd Party's Yasin Siraj al-Din said President Mubarak's participation in the Islamic summit helped return Egypt to the Arab fold among its sister Arab countries.

Hasan Durrah of the Socialist Labour Party pointed out that President Mubarak's early visit to Kuwait gave Egypt the opportunity to express its point of view on Arab issues which had to be discussed at the Islamic conference.

Foreign Minister Returns From Kuwait Conference
NC301645 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo this afternoon from Kuwait. He had attended the Islamic summit conference, which concluded its meetings yesterday, as a member of the Egyptian delegation accompanying President Husni Mubarak. [passage omitted]

Australian Prime Minister Arrives on 1-Day Visit
NC011255 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke arrived in Cairo this afternoon with an accompanying delegation on a 1-day visit, during which he will be received by President Husni Mubarak.

The Australian guest was received on arrival by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi; Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning; a number of ministers; and representatives of the Australian Embassy in Cairo.

Talks Begin

NC020531 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] The official Egyptian-Australian talks began at the prime minister's office today. The Egyptian delegation was headed by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi while the Australians were led by Prime Minister Robert Hawke.

Dr 'Atif Sidqi stated the talks dealt with the international situation in general, as well as with developments in the Middle East. He noted Egypt and Australia shared identical views on these issues. He added the Australian prime minister stressed his country's support for the rights of the Palestinian people, the need to convene an international conference to establish peace in the Middle East, and the need to form a preparatory committee for this conference. Identical views were also held on the need to end the Gulf war peacefully, to confront the phenomenon of international terrorism, and to condemn the racist regime in South Africa. Prime Minister Sidqi said the talks covered ways to promote economic and trade cooperation. The Australian prime minister also expressed his country's readiness to contribute to projects in Egypt's coming 5-year plan in the areas of industry, tourism, electricity, and land reclamation.

The Australian prime minister asserted the discussion focused on the economic issue, bilateral relations, the role Australia can play to support Egypt in talks with the IMF, and the need to expand the bases for trade, economic, and technical cooperation.

Mubarak, Hawke Meet*NC021113 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1105 GMT 2 Feb 87*

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak and Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke held a round of talks at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubba this afternoon.

'Abd al-Majid, Hawke Meet*NC021335 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Feb 87*

[Text] Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stated today following his meeting with Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and his accompanying delegation that the talks had dealt with promoting bilateral relations and cooperation, particularly in the economic, trade, and cultural fields. He added the two sides had also reviewed international developments, with special emphasis on the Middle East issue and efforts aimed at giving momentum to the region's peace process and to establishing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. They also discussed the proposals made in this respect, particularly the convocation of an international peace conference attended by all the parties concerned and the Security Council's five permanent member states.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that during the talks there was agreement on the need to bolster bilateral relations. Both sides agreed completely on the means to move the peace process in the Middle East forward and on the need to reach a peaceful settlement to the Gulf war in a bid to maintain security and stability in the region, he added. Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed Egypt's appreciation for Australia's support for Egyptian efforts to achieve peace in the area and to promote economic and social development in Egypt.

Hawke Holds News Conference*NC021616 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Feb 87*

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA) — Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke expressed his country's readiness to play any role or provide any assistance, if requested, to solve the Middle East issue. He said the Australian Government is quite aware of all the aspects related to this issue and added he had familiarized himself with all its variants during his tour of Egypt, Jordan, and Israel.

In a news conference he held in Cairo today, Hawke said Australia recognizes the Palestinians' right to self-determination, noting they must recognize Israel's right to exist as well. He pointed out his country believes the primary problem in settling the Arab-Israeli conflict lies in finding a solution to the Palestinian issue. In this respect, he noted the talks he held confirm the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination will be linked to the establishment of a confederal government with Jordan.

Asked about the Australian Government's stand on the recognition of the PLO, Hawke said his country will recognize this organization only when the latter recognizes Israel's right to

exist. The PLO must recognize Israel to compel it to mutually recognize and hold talks with the PLO.

The Australian prime minister delivered a speech at the beginning of his news conference, held following his talks with President Husni Mubarak. In his speech, Hawke said he held important talks with President Mubarak. He noted the president briefed him on his views on the peace process and the efforts that must be exerted to end the Arab-Israeli conflict. He added his meeting with President Mubarak covered some regional problems, such as the Gulf war and the situation in Lebanon. He stressed they share the same views on these issues, adding he is convinced serious efforts are being made to give momentum to the peace process to reach stability in the region. He pointed out he told President Mubarak of Australia's belief in the need to bolster economic and cultural relations with Egypt, and Mubarak agreed bilateral cooperation must be further promoted in all areas. Concluding his speech, Hawke said President Mubarak accepted his invitation to visit Australia. The date will be fixed later.

Departs 2 Feb*NC021618 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1426 GMT 2 Feb 87*

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA) — Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke left Cairo this afternoon at the end of a 2-day visit to Egypt. He was received by President Husni Mubarak and had talks with Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi during his visit. He was seen off at the airport by Dr Sidqi, a number of ministers, and staff from the Australian Embassy in Cairo.

Soviet Delegation Arrives for Afro-Asian Gala*NC031826 Cairo MENA in English 1756 GMT 3 Feb 87*

[Text] Cairo, Feb. 3 (MENA) — A Soviet delegation representing the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization in the Soviet Union arrived here tonight on a four-day visit to Egypt to take part in the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the organization. The delegation will also discuss the plan of action of the organization for the current year and means of stepping up cooperation between member-states of the organization. The chairman of the delegation praised the role of Egypt in activating work of the organization during the past thirty years.

Economic Delegation Leaves for Visit to Sudan*NC020542 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT 1 Feb 87*

[Text] Cairo, 1 Feb (MENA) — An Egyptian economic delegation led by Economy Minister Dr Yusri Mustafa left Cairo tonight for Khartoum on a 4-day visit to Sudan. Dr Mustafa said during this visit he will sign a trade protocol between Egypt and Sudan. He will also discuss bilateral relations with Sudanese Trade Minister Muhammad Yusuf Abu Harirah and other Sudanese officials, particularly regarding commercial and economic spheres. The economy minister added he will be attending Egypt Day at the Khartoum International Fair.

Further Communique, Report on Current Fighting

Communique No 2,555 on Actions

JN031815 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Communique No 2,555 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 February 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces have continued their combat activities with overwhelming superiority over our country's enemies in terms of men, morale, and weapons, inflicting more losses on them, God willing. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our brave hawks today continued their daring raids on the enemy remnants and inflicted heavy losses on them in terms of personnel, vehicles, weapons, and equipment in 108 combat missions. To worsen the catastrophe befalling the defeated Khomeyniites, we will not desist from hammering their rotten hideouts and we will close all exits to them until we suffocate them until they desist from committing aggression and shelling purely residential areas in glorious Baghdad, steadfast Basra, and proud Al-Sulaymaniyah and until they respond to the call of right and peace. Our gigantic Air Force has carried out the following missions:

a. At 0200 [2300 GMT on 2 February], our planes dealt an accurate and effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

b. At 0300 today, our aircraft launched a violent raid on the city of Shiraz.

c. At the same time other planes carried out a destructive raid on the city of Tabriz.

d. At 0635 today, our aircraft launched a violent raid on the Eafahan oil refinery to increase its destruction.

e. At 0741 today, our aircraft launched a successful raid on a container for loading oil in the Emam Hasan area, north of the Arab Gulf, setting it ablaze to further prevent the enemy from using it.

f. At 1115 today, our aircraft raided the city of Khorramabad.

g. At the same time our planes attacked the city of Pol-e Dokhtar, directing a devastating blow.

h. Also at the same time our aircraft launched a violent raid on the city of Kuhdasht. Our brave hawks then returned safely and successfully with their planes to base in God's care and protection.

2. Our victorious forces in the heroic III Army Corps sector continue to consolidate their victories through artillery shelling, the efficient use of various weapons, and with effective support from our heroic Air Force and the helicopter gunships, inflicting on enemy assembly points heavy losses in personnel and destroying enemy positions, equipment, and weapons. Our forces

are imposing full control over the situation in all areas through their overwhelming superiority over the defeated enemy remnants.

3. The brave soldiers of the VII Army Corps continued to direct effective fire at enemy positions, achieving the following: the killing of 20 Khomeyniite scoundrels and the destruction of 1 tank, 2 shovels [preceding word in English], 12 vehicles, 3 mortars, 1 106-mm gun, 1 SPG-9 gun, 25 infantry positions, killing and wounding their occupants, and 20 ammunition dumps.

4. Our helicopter gunship knights today carried out 45 daring combat sorties, inflicting on the enemy losses in personnel, equipment, and weapons. Our knights then returned safely to base in God's care and protection.

5. The heroic II Army Corps soldiers killed 12 enemy soldiers. They also confronted an enemy group which tried to approach their forward positions and inflicted on it many losses while the rest of the group fled. They also destroyed three infantry positions and one ammunition dump.

6. At 0615 [0315 GMT] today, the enemy fired one of the missiles supplied to it by the Arab nation's traitors, those who claim to be Arabs, at a residential area in Baghdad. As a result, several citizens were martyred, others were wounded, and a number of houses and shops were destroyed. The despotic enemy also shelled Basra and Al-Sulaymaniyah, the outskirts of Al-'Amarah, the Al-Zubayr area, the Sirawan area, and Badrah with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in martyring 8 civilians, including a woman, and wounding 38 civilians, including 4 children and 2 women. May God bestow mercy and forgiveness on our martyrs and swift recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 February 1987

Over 263,000 Iranian Dead Claim

JN031410 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1010 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Al-Qadisiyah editorial: "Congratulations to our Great Iraq for its Victories in the Battles of the Great Harvest"]

[Text] President Saddam Husayn's decoration of the deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces with the Order of Al-Rafidayn first class, and five Medals of Courage, is at a time when the forces of Iraq are crowning their fierce battles in the Great Harvest operations with overwhelming victories unprecedented in any war in history. History has not recorded a victory as courageous and decisive as the victory scored by great Iraq in the battles of the Great Harvest.

The news of breaking the backbone of the Iranian aggression in these immortal battles, which was confirmed by the victorious leader, expresses the absolute confidence in this country's ability to foil the greatest Zionist-Khomeyniite plot against Iraq and the Arab nation in contemporary history. Our dirty Khomeyniite enemy did not imagine its fate would be so tragic in the heroic epics forged since 8 January by the brave men of the III Army

Corps to purge the areas desecrated by the enemy east of Al-Basrah. Throughout a period of almost 12 months, the charlatan Khomeyni, who lost all values of honor, and his hirelings mobilized the sons of the Iranian peoples to force them into the incinerator of war, misleading them with cheap methods.

It is true that the enemy gained a foothold. We announced this to the masses of our great people. However, the Zionist rulers of Iran, who falsely bragged that they were 500 meters from heroic Basra, began to congratulate themselves, from the arch-charlatan to his hired aides. When the Armed Forces General Command completed its logistic measures, Iraq said loudly to the rulers of Iran: Bring forth all what you have in your abortive attack. Iraq began to repulse the aggression. The Iraqi thunderbolt on the Khomeynites was merciless and all-destroying. The bodies of the scoundrels were scattered by the Iraqi fire which mercilessly and unpitifully burned their regiments and divisions. How far from proud Basra are they now?

The total losses sustained by the enemy since the great day battles on 24 December until 1 February in the battles of the Great Harvest exceed 263,000 dead, and many times that number were wounded or are missing. The war criminals of Iran — as they face their imminent and total collapse on the battlefronts, having collapsed politically before the world and before the Muslims of the world at the recent Islamic summit — must close down the ships for trading in war in Tehran and Qim, for they have become bankrupt and they have exhausted the commodity of Iranian human beings which they have been marketing in the market of the dirty Zionist-imperialist war against Iraq and the Arab nation.

Congratulations to our great Iraq for its magnificent victories. Congratulations O heroic III Army corps. Congratulations on your great victory O men of the Presidential Guards, the Baghdad Forces, the Muhammad al-Qasim Forces, the Al-Nu'man forces, and the forces incorporated with them, O brave pilots, and heroic helicopter pilots. You have embodied Iraq's great blow in destroying the aggression and foiling the bragging of the vile Zionists in Iran in declaring the current year as the year of deciding the war and the great offensive.

The honorable Iraqi house will continue to be proud. Its walls will remain high and impregnable to the covetous scoundrels. The land of Iraq will continue to be protected and secure in the face of the winds of Khomeynite filth. The Iraqi trust is carried by the victorious leader Saddam Husayn, may God protect him, supported by all our great people.

Saddam Husayn Chairs General Command Meeting
JN041017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Feb (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has chaired a meeting of the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command. Attending the approximately 5-hour-long meeting were Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister; and Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs.

Soviet Ambassador Affirms USSR Desire To End War
JN012025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — Viktor Minin, USSR ambassador in Baghdad, has affirmed his country's willingness to continue efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war and to initiate peaceful negotiations to resolve the two countries' differences. In a news conference he held here today, the Soviet ambassador said that the continuation of the war is being exploited by imperialism to increase its presence in the Arab Gulf region under the pretext of protecting interests. Minin reviewed internal Soviet policy in light of the CPSU Central Committee plenary meeting last week.

President Congratulates Kuwait on ICO Summit
JN311317 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1248 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jan (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has telephoned his brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait. During the telephone conversation, President Saddam Husayn congratulated Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad on the success achieved by the Fifth ICO Summit which was held in Kuwait from 26 to 29 January. The president highly praised the honest efforts exerted by the Kuwaiti amir, Government, and people in hosting the summit and making it a success as well as making it adopt positive resolutions in the interests of the Islamic countries, justice, and peace.

Chad's President Habre Concludes 3-Day Visit
JN311208 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 31 Jan (INA) — Chadian President Hissene Habre left Baghdad today after a 3-day visit to Iraq. President Saddam Husayn led the party that gave the Chadian president an official send-off.

Habre praised the special quality of the relations of friendship and effective solidarity between the Iraqi and Chadian peoples. He also affirmed his country's readiness to reactivate bilateral relations. [passage omitted]

Sudanese Delegation Arrives in Baghdad
JN311427 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jan (INA) — Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin, Sudanese State Council member, arrived here today leading a senior delegation on an official visit to Iraq of several days. During the visit, the Sudanese official will hold official and party discussions dealing with ways to consolidate and develop fraternal bilateral relations.

The delegation includes Muhammad Tahir al-Jaylani, public works and housing and public utilities minister; General 'Abd al-Azim Sadiq, Army chief of staff; Ahmad Salah Bukhari, chief master of ceremonies; and a number of Sudanese officials. The delegation was received by Hasan 'Ali, member of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party Regional Command; Muhammad Fadil Husayn, housing and construction minister; and a number of Socialist Arab Ba'th Party officials.

Hasan 'Ali Meets Official

JN312035 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Comrade Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and Regional Command member, met with Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin, Sudanese State Council member, here this evening. During the meeting, they reviewed party and official relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote them in the interest of both countries and the Arab nation. The Sudanese State Council member stressed the Sudanese people's support for Iraq in its defense of its land and people against the Iranian aggression. The meeting was attended by the head of the foreign relations office of the Ba'th Party National Command and the Iraqi ambassador in Khartoum.

Ramadan Meets Sudan Official

JN022043 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
2000 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin, Sudanese State Council member, here at noon today. The Sudanese official conveyed an oral message to President Saddam

Husayn from Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani reiterating Sudan's support for Iraq in its just struggle against the Iranian aggressors.

Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin expressed the Sudanese people's appreciation for the feats and victories that the sons of Iraq are scoring in their defense of the sacred land against the covetous aggressors.

Taha Yasin Ramadan asked the Sudanese State Council member to convey President Saddam Husayn's greetings to Ahmad 'ali al-Mirghani and his excellency's pride in fraternal Sudan's stand on Iraq, which is defending its territory and sovereignty. The first deputy prime minister stressed the ability of the heroic Iraqi Armed Forces to continue to score great victories against the Iranian aggressors, and that the defeat of the rogues and their allies in the battles east of Basra will bring disaster on the Iranian regime in light of the heavy losses its forces have sustained.

The two sides discussed relations between Iraq and Sudan and between the Ba'th Party and the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party and ways of promoting them in all fields in a manner that serves their joint interests.

The meeting was attended by the Iraqi ambassador in Khartoum.

AL-DUSTUR: U.S. Military Step in Lebanon 'Doomed'

JN031324 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Feb 86
pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "A Possible War Against Ghosts"]

[Text] Following U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' statement yesterday in which he indicated that the United States is considering a military operation to release U.S. hostages in Lebanon, it has become very likely that the U.S. Government will undertake a military step that will result in a series of complications in the region and for U.S. interests in it.

Perhaps Israel's direct involvement in this issue — since it was announced yesterday that there are U.S.- Israeli contacts — constitutes the gravest development, particularly since the Tel Aviv leaders seem eager to drag the United States anew into the Lebanese quagmire and to escalate tension in the region as a whole.

Since any possible U.S. military operation is doomed to failure — especially as the exact locations of the groups holding the U.S. hostages are not known — any expected Israeli participation with the Americans in this regard will only be designed to take revenge on the Lebanese resistance, which has caused severe pain and hardship to the Israeli occupiers.

It is not a secret that U.S. enthusiasm, which is only thinly veiled, has erupted suddenly following a demand by the kidnappers to exchange some Americans for 400 Palestinian strugglers imprisoned in Israel for many years. Undoubtedly, this demand draws a lot of support and zeal from the people who have been subjected to oppression, injustice, and frustration.

We believe that the U.S. force being massed in the eastern Mediterranean will fail to attain such an impossible mission

despite its strength, since it will enter a war against ghosts. We think any Israeli involvement in the possible U.S. military interference will only result in the United States becoming bogged down in the Lebanese quagmire and in creating optimum conditions to enable Israel to escalate tension in the region and easily drive the region into a new war in which the United States would play an active role, alongside Israel, against the region's peoples.

USSR Offers To Build Phosphoric Acid Plant

JN041021 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The Jordanian Government has received an offer from the Soviet Union to build a phosphoric acid plant in Jordan. According to the offer, the Soviet Union pledges to import all the plant's production. The project will be the first Jordanian-Soviet joint industry.

King Husayn Receives Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab

JN031638 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Field Marshal 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the former Sudanese Transitional Military Council. The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan.

Industry Minister Returns From Visit to Syria

JN031941 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Amman — Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply, returned to Amman via Al-Ramtha this evening following a 2-day visit to Syria during which he discussed the increase and promotion of economic and trade cooperation between the two fraternal countries with a number of Syrian officials.

Cyprus Investigates Jihad Threat to Hostages*NC041108 Nicosia APOGEVMATINI in Greek 4 Feb 87 p 1*

[Text] The organization "Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine" has said it will throw the bodies of four professors of the Beirut University College in garbage dumps in Cyprus if Israel does not release 400 Arab detainees by Saturday.

This warning, which directly implicates Cyprus and raises various questions and concerns, is included in an ultimatum sent by this organization, which says: "We give a week's time, after which there will be no point in our keeping the four Americans alive." "We will execute them and throw their bodies in garbage dumps in Cyprus."

The Republic's security authorities are cooperating with the security authorities of other countries directly involved and are studying in-depth the situation that has been created following the ultimatum and Cyprus' implication.

Waite Disappearance Linked to U.S.-Iran Ties*NC041140 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT 4 Feb 87*

[By Najib Khazzaka]

[Text] Beirut, Feb 4 (AFP) — Terry Waite is a pawn in a power struggle involving pro-Iranian Lebanese factions who back or oppose moves in Iran to normalize links between Tehran and Washington, fundamentalist Moslem sources said here on Wednesday.

They said that radicals opposing such links and the exchange of U.S. hostages for arms and money were in a majority and that the arrest in West Germany of 'Ali Hamadah, a Lebanese whom the United States wants extradited, had stiffened their stands.

The sources, who wished to remain anonymous, said that by seizing Mr. Waite, the Church of England envoy who vanished here two weeks ago while trying to release two U.S. nationals, the captors wanted to signify that no negotiations were possible.

That also explained the seizure, after Mr. Hamadah's arrest, of four lecturers from Beirut University College (BUC), three of them Americans and one Indian holding a U.S. residence permit, the sources said.

Other pro-Iranian fundamentalist sources said that Mr. Waite's captors acted on their own and sought to exchange the two U.S. hostages for money without waiting for permission from "higher up."

Iran has denied any involvement in the case and has pledged to help find Mr. Waite.

Druze and Shi'ite sources agreed that Mr. Waite was being "detained" in West Beirut. He was last seen in public on January 20, when he dismissed his Druze escorts after a Shi'ite doctor in West Beirut showed him photographs of two U.S. hostages, journalist Terry Anderson and university lecturer Thomas Sutherland.

Mr. Waite reportedly had demanded the photographs as evidence that the hostages were alive and that the people with whom he was to meet were indeed holding them.

The Moslem fundamentalist sources who said that Mr. Waite was a victim of the Iranian power struggle said that the doctor was unaware that the photographs were intended to lure Mr. Waite into giving up his escort.

A friend of Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, whose Druze militia escorted Mr. Waite, said that although the latter may have been taken "maybe more than once" to the Al-Biq'a Valley, "he is now a prisoner in the region of West Beirut."

This source, who requested to remain anonymous, also said that if he had been taken to the Syrian-controlled Al-Biq'a Valley, as Palestinian and other sources have reported, it was probably to Ba'labakk, a Moslem-fundamentalist stronghold.

Sources close to Shi'ite Amal leader Nabih Birri said that Mr. Waite had not left Beirut and was being held as hostage in a building used by a fundamentalist party.

"He will not come out just yet," the source said.

Junblatt Comments on Hostages, Fundamentalism*NC031326 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Feb 87*

[Text] At a time when negotiations to release the hostages are much discussed, Minister Walid Junblatt criticized this approach, saying that exchanging hostages for arms or money is a grave error that should not have been made. He added that Americans have the capability to launch attacks in an attempt to release the hostages.

Junblatt said his ties with Lebanese fundamentalists are good, predicting they will become a power to be reckoned with in the Middle East. Progressive or secular regimes, Junblatt noted, are doomed in the long run, because Islam will eventually rule the region.

Swiss Embassy Closes Offices 'Temporarily'*NC021750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 2 Feb 87*

[Text] The Swiss Embassy followed the example of the FRG Embassy today. It closed its offices temporarily and transferred its diplomats to the eastern side of Beirut.

UNRWA Evacuates Foreign Employees From W. Beirut*NC041125 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 4 Feb 87*

[Text] UNRWA announced today that it has evacuated its foreign employees from West to East Beirut because of the

situation in the western part of the capital. The agency did not say when the evacuation was carried out, but noted that an UNRWA temporary office has been opened in East Beirut.

MEA Suspends Flights Into Beirut Airport
NC010933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT
 1 Feb 87

[Text] We have just received a statement from the Middle East Airlines, [MEA] as follows:

An official MEA source has stated that the company has been notified by insurance companies that they intend to suspend insurance covering MEA passengers and crews in view of possible dangers, in accordance with reports they have received to this effect. As a result of this serious development, MEA regrets to announce that it is forced to suspend its flights to and from Beirut International Airport. MEA is also in constant touch with the insurance companies, hoping they will reconsider their stand.

It should be recalled the MEA Board of Directors held an extraordinary meeting today chaired by Salim Salam. The decision was made approximately 10 minutes ago.

Regular Forces Reinstitute Patrols in W. Beirut
NC031954 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
 3 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Regular forces patrolled the streets of West Beirut today, demonstrating that the West Beirut security plan has been reinstituted. They closed down party offices yesterday. The forces set up fixed and mobile roadblocks on various main thoroughfares and then instituted patrols on some minor roads. According to the regular forces' sources, 20 gunmen have been arrested. These same sources noted that the regular forces will deploy patrols on 'Afif al-Tibi Street and in the Al-Mazra'ah area tomorrow to ensure that the party offices were indeed closed. Meanwhile, the military committee formed from the West Beirut Coordination Committee will resume its meetings on Thursday, 5 February.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami was briefed today by the chief of the Syrian observers on the steps taken to implement the revived security plan.

In another development, Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi made a statement on the security situation in Beirut, at the airport, and in the camps today. In his statement to Lebanese television, he called on every traveler to use Beirut International Airport, reiterating that the airport is 100 percent safe. He added: I am prepared to ensure the safety of every traveler coming from East Beirut. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Maghdushah Security Situation

Amal Returns to Office
NC021215 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1158 GMT
 2 Feb 87

[Text] We have just received a report that the Amal Movement returned to its office in Maghdushah a short while ago. This action is included in the agreement reached yesterday for the movement to return to all its positions in the town. After this phase is completed, further steps toward organizing the camps can be undertaken.

Hizballah Refuses To Withdraw
NC031343 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT
 3 Feb 87

[Text] The situation in Maghdushah has been complicated further by Hizballah's refusal to pull its gunmen out from the positions they have established there. This new development occurred when the PNSF asked Hizballah to press for the implementation of the Iranian plan. Now Hizballah is refusing to withdraw from Maghdushah and is calling for the implementation of all the terms of the Iranian plan and for the siege on the camps to be lifted. Consultations between the Nasirite Popular Organization, Amal, and the Ulema delegation are underway to break the deadlock.

Palestinians are strengthening their positions on the slopes surrounding Maghdushah, near the Darb al-Sim hills as well as close the western side of the town. Palestinian reinforcements are also reported in Zighdraya.

Junblatt, Others Address Communist Party Congress
NC031505 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] PSP leader Walid Junblatt spoke today to the Fifth Lebanese Communist Party Congress, which was held at the tourist complex in B'aqlin, with Lebanese national and progressive, Arab, and international delegations attending.

Junblatt's speech dealt with various current political affairs and issues at local and regional levels. He said: Comrades of the Lebanese Communist Party, honored guests: Great questions are confronting us here today, on the occasion of the Lebanese Communist Party Congress. [passage omitted]

Junblatt continued: The first and primary question, or the overwhelming apprehension, is: Are we on the threshold of a new political settlement similar to that of 1976, when the national movement, the movement of Kamal Junblatt, was deprived of achieving a national, progressive, and Arab victory; when the Phalangist Party's isolation was lifted despite its suspicious U.S. and Israeli ties and plans for partition? Are we to throw away again the massive and great sacrifices we have made through the hundreds, if not thousands, of the best of our youth? Are we to drop our weapons for the sake of a fragile sectarian paper that

contains huge contradictions that herald new, inevitable, and endless sectarian and communal wars?

Junblatt went on: Has anything changed on the political map around us? Here is Lebanese fascism that is growing and getting stronger, despite minor, peripheral conflicts from time to time. Here is the Lebanese Army, the army of the authority, of the regime, of the monopolizing ruling class, which is prepared to attack us when the time is right, with the support of its U.S. masters who are preparing, it seems, for a new aggression. Junblatt asked: Are we going to give again a free hand to the ruler of B'abda, after being blessed by the Islamic nation in Kuwait, and thus enter into a new whirlpool of futile negotiations and maneuvers? Is it necessary to let matters in West Beirut reach an unbelievably chaotic level, only to give Israel and the West a new pretext for aggression under the slogan of combatting terrorism, thus negating the 6 February uprising, the battle of the mountain, the national Lebanese resistance? Are we going to hand over the national achievements as easy booty for fascism and its masters? Can we differentiate, even for a single minute, between 'Arafat and the Palestinian people and give the national Palestinian forces their natural and proper role so that this reckless and mad fighting will not continue under the banner of not returning to the pre-1982 situation?

He added: Do we want to disarm the Palestinians in Lebanon instead of consolidating the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian national movements to confront the Israel of the south and the Israel of the north [the Phalangists]?

Junblatt concluded: There are many questions in our minds which add to our fears and apprehensions. But, comrades, we will not be shaken, and our determination will not be shaken. Bats do not frighten us. We have become used to the blows of treachery. Alas! What irony of fate! But we will move forward in our long, bitter, and hard struggle. We will struggle for the sake of the Arab, democratic, and secular national solution in Lebanon, to protect the Palestinian issue. You, and the peace-loving forces led by the Soviet Union will continue to consolidate the march of the poor, the oppressed, the evacuees and refugees, and the workers and peasants. We will move forward with the national Lebanese movement, the movement of Kamal Junblatt.

Thus ended the speech of PSP leader Walid Junblatt at the opening session of the Lebanese Communist Party's Fifth Congress.

George Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party secretary general, also spoke at the session. He read the Political Report that dealt with the crisis over the national solution, the relationship among the Lebanese nationalists, and their relationship with Syria and the Palestinians. He stressed that the solution does not lie in a dialogue at the [Beirut] race course or in a summit between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Amin al-Jumayyil. He asserted he does not doubt President al-Asad's ability and desire to help bring about a solution; his doubts focus on the other parties in light of past experiences with them. [passage omitted]

George Hawi criticized the chaos in West Beirut and called for its end, for a halt to the abductions, and for the release of all foreign hostages. [passage omitted]

In his report, he called for a national Lebanese-Syrian summit to discuss the national plan for action, requesting that Syria help the Lebanese nationalists unite their ranks. Hawi called for an immediate halt to the camps war, for a normalization of relations with the honest Palestinian resistance, for support for the democratic Palestinian forces, and for unity of the PLO on the basis of their common confrontation with the Israeli enemy and their continued struggle to retrieve Palestine. [passage omitted]

Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, then delivered a speech. He referred to the CPSU Central Committee's recent meeting in which practical measures were taken to affirm and strengthen the people's participation in all sectors, as well as to give an impetus to the socialist process in the Soviet Union. Brutents referred to the CPSU's ability to assess the situation frankly, objectively, and exhaustively. He underlined the party's firm solidarity with the people in the sound reconstruction process.

Brutents said: Our party's current path is not a tactical move, but a principled option for the future. He added: Either the new political thinking that takes the characteristics of our modern space age into consideration will prevail, or nuclear catastrophe will increasingly threaten the entire world. Brutents recalled the CPSU stand and noted the party's rejection of the frenzied arms race. He mentioned Gorbachev's proposals in this regard and criticized Reagan's rejection of them at the Reykjavik summit. He also noted the unilateral steps taken by the Soviet Union to halt the arms race and the other camps' rejection of this.

The Soviet official referred to the U.S. backing for Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy. He called on Iraq and Iran to opt for a dialogue that will be in their and the region's best interest. He also described the campaign waged by the United States against Syria as a fallacious one.

Address by Syria's al-Ahmar

JN040938 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Beirut — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, has affirmed Syria will continue to support the Lebanese national resistance and will extend all the support it can to liberate the occupied Lebanese territory. Syria will also extend every possible assistance to overcome the difficulties facing these heroic people and enable them to achieve real accord through constructive dialogue that would achieve justice for all Lebanese and unity, freedom, Arabism, and democracy to Lebanon.

In a speech he delivered at the opening of the Lebanese Communist Party conference which began in Ba'aqlin in the Al-Shuf area yesterday, Comrade al-Ahmar said that what is taking place in Lebanon is part of the principal conflict between the Arab nation and the Zionist enemy. Following the failure of attempts to impose hegemony and domination over Lebanon from inside, the Zionist invasion of that country ensued in 1982. This invasion also failed to achieve any of its political and military objectives due to the Lebanese national resistance attacks with Syria's backing. The Lebanese national resistance escalated its oper-

ations against the Zionist enemy and forced it to withdraw from most areas in Lebanon, and its struggle is continuing to liberate the last inch of the occupied Arab and Lebanese territories.

Comrade al-Ahmar noted the hostile role of U.S. imperialism in providing a suitable international climate for itself and attempting to subjugate nations. He also noted the latest imperialist U.S.-British-Zionist onslaught against Syria under the pretext of combating terrorism and with the aim of subjugating and forcing Syria to change its principled political course.

He affirmed Syria's continuous confrontation of the aggression. He said Syria derives its strength from its people, party, leader, its Arab brothers, and its friends in the world, foremost among which is the friendly USSR, which is faithful to its principles and its relations with the world's liberation forces and seeks to establish firm peace in the world. Comrade al-Ahmar praised the USSR's peace initiative to end the arms race and confront the dangers of nuclear war.

Comrade al-Ahmar touched on the Islamic summit conference which was held in Kuwait recently and President Hafiz al-Asad's important speech, which was a true expression of the current conflict between the Arab nation on the one hand and imperialism and Zionism on the other; embodied the aspirations of the Arabs and Muslims and free people in the world; constituted the basis for the resolutions adopted at the summit; and thwarted attempts by those who wanted to use the summit to cover up their suspect schemes and links. Comrade al-Ahmar stressed the need to reinforce and bolster Syria's steadfastness and the cohesion of Syria and the Lebanese and Palestinian national forces which are struggling against the enemy. He also affirmed the continuing struggle to reinforce the unity of Arab liberation movements and Arab solidarity against Israel's aggression and the aggression of those who support it. He also affirmed the importance of the strategic alliance between the Arab nation and the USSR to confront the imperialist and Zionist schemes and struggle to achieve a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace in our Arab region which would restore the occupied Arab territories and the legitimate rights to their rightful owners. He wished the conference success in achieving the proposed tasks and programs.

Press Reacts to U.S. 'Military Moves' in Region
JN040747 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
 0530 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Press review]

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: Under the pretext of the concern for hostages or kidnap victims, the United States, in coordination with its strategic ally, Israel, began a serious escalation of the Middle East tension through intensified military moves in the Mediterranean and Arab Gulf waters. These moves, crowned by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' frank threats in which he did not rule out the use of military force, drew the attention of observers in various world capitals. These observers expect the two strategic allies to carry out a military adventure in the region soon.

At any rate, if the military adventure is merely a possibility, the U.S. military concentrations surrounding the region provoke the Arabs and confirm the aggressive course which the U.S. Administration adopts whenever it feels an escalation in the contemporary Arab struggle.

The newspaper *Al-Thawrah* says: Such a provocative U.S. course is not strange to the Middle East, which experienced Washington's theatrical muscle-flexing and aggression, which backfired on the U.S. policy — a policy which received more than one painful blow in the region since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

However, it seems that the United States, particularly the Reagan administration, did not learn from the hard defeats. Therefore, it continues the adventurous policy it adopts in all parts of the world to express the cruel ambitions of those who accompanied Reagan to the White House.

Al-Thawrah adds: The United States should recall past experiences and learn from them before it is too late. Aggression has never intimidated the Arab people in Lebanon or elsewhere. Nor have threats of aggression ever intimidated Syria or the Lebanese nationalist resistance. Aggression will not scare them now or later.

The newspaper *Tishrin* says: The hostage issue is a mere pretext used by the U.S. Administration to return to the theater of operations in a position of force. Washington today is searching for its lost credibility following the U.S. Administration's scandal of giving funds and arms to the counterrevolutionaries in Central America. Washington wants to keep its sword poised in the region to threaten Syria and the nationalist forces and to encourage the capitulationists to join Camp David. However, this policy of force will not be more effective than the policy that collapsed in Lebanon in 1983. The fleets will not be able to bring glories to an administration characterized by its strong hostility to peoples and rancor against any nationalist movement. The new move will expose the organized U.S. terrorism and its organic connection with Zionist terrorism.

Al-Kasm Receives Jordanian Industry Minister
JN031550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
 1215 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Jordanian Industry and Trade Minister Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir today. The meeting was attended by Economy and Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi and Jordan's Ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Khurays. During this meeting, talks revolved around economic and trade relations and related matters. The prime minister was acquainted with the Jordanian minister's talks in Damascus and stressed their importance.

Shamir: 'Would Consider' Helping U.S. Military
TA031815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
 1800 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir says Israel would consider helping the United States launch a military operation in Lebanon if asked to do so, but he stressed that Israel had not been asked by the Reagan administration to provide help, and he did not think that such a request would be forthcoming.

Speaking today during a tour of Qiryat Gat, the prime minister also said there is a danger in the continual talk about peace, since, as he put it, Israel might not be prepared in time of danger. He noted that less than 10 years have passed since the signing of a peace treaty with Egypt, and there was already talk that Israel is Egypt's No 1 enemy.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1800 GMT on 3 February carries a similar report, providing the following additional information: "The prime minister believes peace with Egypt will prevail and even expand to include additional Arab countries, but only if we are strong." The prime minister added not only had the United States not approached Israel with a request for help in obtaining the release of the hostages held in Lebanon, but "the Americans have likewise not asked us for help on the Senate committee's report on the Iranian arms deal."]

Knesset Committee Briefed by Nir, Kimche
TA031251 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1200 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] 'Amiram Nir, the prime minister's antiterrorism adviser, and David Kimche, the former Foreign Ministry director general, appeared before one of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee's subcommittees today and briefed it on the weapons deal with Iran. As will be recalled, committee Chairman Abba Eban said the members of the committee wanted to hear additional details from Nir and Kimche following the publication of the Senate Intelligence Committee report. Our correspondent in the Knesset Hayim Zissowitz reports committee members received the impression, on the basis of Nir's and Kimche's testimonies, that Israel acted as ally to the United States in acquiescing to its request regarding the weapons shipment to Iran. The committee will hear additional testimony from 'Amiram Nir tomorrow.

More on Kimche Testimony
TA040734 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Feb 87
 p 3

[Report by Yitzhaq Shor and Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpts] Israel has good answers to the U.S. allegations regarding the sale of arms to Iran and the transfer of funds to the contras. This was the impression gained yesterday by the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense subcommittee on secret services.

The subcommittee members met yesterday with former Foreign Minister Director General David Kimche, who said Israel had not acted on its own initiative. As for the transfer of funds to the contras, Kimche contended Israel had played no part in the operation.

Kimche also said Israel has nothing to hide from the Americans. [passage omitted]

The Prime Minister's Office confirmed yesterday that Israel had received a general request from the United States in which it was asked to cooperate with the various committees investigating the arms supplies to Iran and the transfer of money to Nicaragua. In contrast, Foreign Ministry sources said last night no U.S. request on this matter had yet been received.

'Official' Knesset Statement
TA041120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
 1100 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] The prime minister's adviser on terrorism, 'Amiram Nir, gave evidence this morning to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on the subject of Israel's involvement in the Iran affair. Committee Secretary Uri Roday later read this official statement, saying neither the testimony of Nir nor that of David Kimche yesterday gives any reason to doubt the government's statements on the issue:

[Begin Roday recording] In the course of its discussion of cooperation between the United States and the State of Israel relating to the delivery of arms to Iran, the subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee of the Knesset heard statements yesterday and today from Dr David Kimche and Mr 'Amiram Nir. The information received by the subcommittee gives no reason to question the Israeli Government's statement on Israel's role in the various stages of this action. The subcommittee has not completed its discussion, and it will hold further meetings in the near future. [end recording]

Knesset reporter Jack Katzenell says even though the statement did not mention the contras or Nicaragua, the committee is absolutely convinced Israel was not involved in the supply of arms or money to the contra rebels. However, on the Iran affair itself, the committee still has some tough questions to ask the government.

Peres Sources Contradictory on USSR Exit Deal
TA040841 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Feb 87
 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Contradictory reactions were reported in Jerusalem yesterday by sources close to the prime minister and the foreign minister to the possibility the Soviet Union may now reexamine the files of 10,000 immigration refuseniks as a gesture aimed at advancing its attempts to participate in an international conference.

The contradictory reactions stem from the differences between the Likud and the Labor Parties on the subject of an international conference.

Sources close to the prime minister said Israel's struggle for the release of Soviet Jewry should not be linked to any preconditions. The actual stipulation of conditions could harm the Israeli efforts, they say, because the Soviets could make do with issuing exit permits to only 10,000 people and in exchange receive an entrance ticket to an international conference. The sources also recalled the prime minister's objection to an international conference in any event.

Sources close to the foreign minister said there is no knowledge of any Soviet willingness to consider exit permits for 10,000 Jews, and this issue was never discussed between Soviet Ambassador in Washington Yuriy Dubinin and Israel's ambassador there, Me'ir Rosenne. Moreover, the foreign minister's associates said if there is truth to the Soviet intention, this would fulfill one of the two conditions Israel (that is, Shim'on Peres) laid down for Soviet participation in an international conference, and this would undoubtedly signify a change in the Soviet Union's emigration policy.

As is known, the two conditions for Soviet participation in an international conference put forward by Peres are: permission for Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel, and the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel.

On the Rosenne-Dubinin meeting, sources in the Foreign Ministry said yesterday the two met from time to time, and the fact the meeting actually took place is a positive sign. Beyond that, sources in Jerusalem could not point to any changes in the Soviets' attitude.

'No Change' in Soviet Policy

TA040844 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
4 Feb 87 p 2

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Excerpts] There is no change in Soviet policy towards Jewish emigration or towards the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel, senior officials in Jerusalem said yesterday, reacting to a spate of press reports.

The origin of the reports, say the officials, is in a conversation last week between Israel's ambassador to Washington, Me'ir Rosenne, and his Soviet counterpart "during a social gathering." The Soviets, said the officials, had "merely reiterated the Soviet stand in last August's Helsinki talks, in which Moscow expressed an interest in sending a delegation to Israel to sort out various consular affairs." [passage omitted]

The meeting between the two ambassadors was described yesterday in Jerusalem as one "of the routine contacts between the two countries." But the officials "favourably noted" the fact that the Soviets had once again mentioned the idea of sending a delegation to Israel. [passage omitted]

Shamir on Ties With USSR, S. Africa, Hostages TA031618 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1535 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today contacts between Israel and the Soviet Union should be intensified. Our correspondent Mikhal Tzemah reports:

[Begin recording] [Tzemah] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today voiced his support for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, if only for the Jews living there. However, he said an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union will not change his opinion on an international conference.

[Shamir] There are contacts between Israel and the Soviet Union that are, in my opinion, too weak. I am in favor of holding contacts with the Soviet Union. As for a peace conference, or an international conference on peace, my view is known. I do not believe such a conference will ever be held, and if it does convene I do not believe it will serve peace between us and our neighbors.

[Tzemah] On the subject of Israel's relations with South Africa, particularly in light of the anticipated U.S. congressional report on this matter, Shamir said Israel has absolutely no reason to change its relations with that country.

[Shamir] Israel is not enthusiastic about sanctions for well-known reasons. More than once, and even now, we have been threatened with sanctions; sanctions against us were even decided on by international bodies. There is also a considerably large and solid Jewish community in South Africa. Therefore, we do not want to be dragged into the issue of sanctions.

[Tzemah] On another issue, Shamir was asked whether the United States had approached Israel to cooperate in any military action to bring about the release of the hostages in Lebanon.

[Shamir] No such talks have been held, neither with the Soviet Union nor with the United States.

[Tzemah] Israel, Shamir added, was also not asked by the United States to release the 400 detainees in exchange for the hostages. [end recording]

Tamir Meets PRC Officials on Establishing Ties TA040631 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Feb 87 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] The PRC is prepared to establish official and open ties with Israel in exchange for participation in an international conference.

This was reported by Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir during internal political discussions. Tamir visited Paris last week where he met with PRC Foreign Ministry officials.

As previously published in *Davar*, Avraham Tamir serves as Israel's contact with Chinese officials and diplomats, and conferred with them several times last year as well.

From his talks with the PRC officials, Tamir gained the impression the Chinese are very interested in Middle East affairs and would be prepared to participate in an international peace conference. They made it clear, however, that without such participation, which would make it possible for them to become involved in regional affairs, they would not be able to establish any official ties with Israel.

The Chinese stressed they do not want to leave the Middle East arena open to Soviet-U.S. involvement alone. [passage omitted]

Peres To Meet Mubarak in Cairo on Peace Process

TA040605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres will visit Cairo in several weeks. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that in contacts between Israel and Egypt it was concluded Mr Peres' meeting with President Mubarak will be a continuation of their talks in Alexandria 5 months ago, during which the two concluded the conditions acceptable to both countries for the convocation of an international conference. Our political correspondent is in the studio.

[Begin Ben-'Ami recording] The first 100 days of grace of Yitzhaq Shamir's term as prime minister ended last week, and Shim'on Peres is now seeking to promote processes. The intention in both Jerusalem and in Cairo is to move one step ahead in the upcoming meeting between Mr Peres and President Mubarak in Cairo. This additional step will be based on the conclusions or agreements the two reached during last September's Alexandria summit. Reference is to an understanding on the conditions to convene an international peace conference, as well as Israel's stand on the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Avraham Tamir, Foreign Ministry director general, met with President Mubarak in Cairo last December and the two worked out the basis for the meeting with Peres. The intention now is to make progress in clarifying details of the process, including the procedures involved in convening the conference. Egypt is known to attach a great deal of importance to the PLO's participation in the process, while Jordan left this matter for the Egyptians to handle. In Alexandria it was agreed that 1987 is the year of peace, and the Foreign Ministry is preparing for the promotion of the peace process and for the meeting that will take place in Egypt in a few weeks. [end recording]

HA'ARETZ on Abu Ghazalah Anti-Israel Statements

TA311824 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jan 87
pp 1, 2

[Report by Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah came out with one of the most bellicose and strongly anti-Israeli statements

recently when he addressed a closed forum of the Egyptian People's Assembly's Defense and National Security Committee. In that speech, Abu Ghazalah described Israel as Egypt's main and sole enemy, the peace agreement notwithstanding, expressing his assessment if the Egyptian and Syrian military commands cooperate and coordinate their moves, both of them could achieve a sweeping victory over Israel.

Minimizing Israel's nuclear capability, Abu Ghazalah said: "If Israel wants to destroy us and itself, please, let it do so."

Abu Ghazalah addressed the committee, which is equivalent to the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, on 13 January.

The speech was not publicized in Egypt, and according to reports from Cairo, including from Egyptian agencies, the authorities confiscated some 40,000 copies of an opposition newspaper that ran excerpts of the Egyptian defense minister's address a day after his meeting with the Egyptian committee.

Abu Ghazalah's statements were reported by the Lebanese paper *Al-Safir* recently, but some details of his remarks reached Western diplomatic sources even before that.

Among other things, the Egyptian defense minister said: If the Egyptian and Syrian military commands coordinate their moves and cooperate, the power at their disposal could bring about a broad victory over Israel. The Egyptian military command is pleased with the way the Syrian Army has been developing its potential. It is pleased with the fact Israel is worried about this development, realizing to settle the inter-Arab disputes implies a real threat to Israel's safety.

He added if the Syrians request weapons from Egypt, he will not for a moment hesitate to provide them, because any addition to the Syrian military potential bolsters the Arab military potential.

Abu Ghazalah addressed in great detail the argument Israel possesses nuclear weapons. He claimed although he is convinced Israel does have nuclear weapons, he totally rules out the possibility Israel would use them, unless the Arabs encircle it from all sides, threatening to annihilate it.

He listed the limitations involved in the use of nuclear weapons, including tactical nuclear weapons, maintaining a careful scientific analysis indicates that "Israel is overrating its nuclear capability. It cannot use its nuclear weapons and if it does, it will destroy itself in a Massada-like act." Then he added "if Israel wants to this, namely to destroy us and itself, please, let it do it."

Concluding the Israeli chapter, Abu Ghazalah told the members of the committee the Egyptian military command regards Israel as the chief or sole enemy, the peace treaty notwithstanding. "You must not think because of the shadow cast by peace we are not constantly preparing and readying ourselves to restore our rights, should there be any footdragging to retrieve them by peaceful ways."

Abu Ghazalah's address also included chapters on Libya, Sudan, the situation in Lebanon, and the Iraq-Iran war.

Abu Ghazalah disclosed in his speech his chief aide, General Ibrahim al-'Arabi, is currently on a mission in Iraq. His analyses of the battles around Basra were based on reports by Gen al-'Arabi.

Among other things, he disclosed the Iraqis asked Egypt to provide them with proximity fuses for their artillery shells because the regular fuses cause the shells to explode in marshy terrain without causing any damage.

The Iraqis have been taking advantage of this, which is why they have been operating mainly in swampy and soft soil regions to avoid suffering the effects of the Iraqi artillery.

He claimed the Iraqis requested the proximity fuses for free, as part of Egypt's participation in the Iraq-Iran war. In this context, he noted if things develop to a situation in which Iran changes the balance in its favor, Egypt will have to consider direct intervention in the battlefield and side with Iraq.

It should be noted this is not the first time Abu Ghazalah has come out with sharp remarks about Israel, including intimations of a future war. But he always made sure his remarks were heard by a closed forum.

Usually he addressed military bodies.

Abu Ghazalah is considered the most pro-American member of the top Egyptian leadership, having served as Egypt's military attache in Washington for a few years. Recently he was involved in a misunderstanding, reporting to the Egyptian Government after talks in the United States the latter would forgo interest on all the debts incurred by Egypt through military loans. Later it transpired Abu Ghazalah misunderstood the Americans, who corrected the misunderstanding in a message to the Egyptian president. Abu Ghazalah took responsibility for this and even offered to resign, if President Mubarak wanted him to do so.

Nine Injured in Explosion on Jerusalem-Bound Bus
TA011033 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Nine people were injured when a bomb exploded on a bus traveling from Haifa to Jerusalem some 2 hours ago. Their injuries range from slight to medium and are caused mainly from burns. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports the explosive charge had been planted under one of the seats in the front part of the No 940 Egged bus. It went off as the bus was passing Jir al-Zarqa, not far from Hadera. Ambulances from Hadera and Zikhron Ya'akov quickly arrived on the scene. Police conducted searches for an hour to ensure there were no more explosive devices.

Palestinian Claim Attack

NC011538 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Tel Aviv, Feb 1 (AFP) — A bomb blast injured seven people on an Israeli bus north of here on Sunday, two of them critically, police said.

They said the bomb probably went off under a seat as the bus approached Hadera, a town about 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Tel Aviv, on its way from Haifa to Jerusalem.

Two Palestinian groups separately claimed responsibility for the attack, one identifying the victims as "enemy soldiers," the other as "Zionist colons."

In Tunis, the general military command of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said that time bombs set on the bus had hit "several enemy soldiers and destroyed a large part of the vehicle."

The Palestinian News Agency Wafa also quoted the command's communique as saying that the explosives had been planted when the bus stopped at the "military bus station" in Haifa.

Immediately after the blast, Israeli forces closed the Haifa-Jerusalem Road and set up roadblocks, arresting dozens of Palestinians "on the pretext of involvement in the operation," the communique said.

Wafa said the group's communique was datelined in "occupied Palestine."

In Beirut, an anonymous caller purporting to speak for Force 17 told a Western news agency that a group commando had placed the bomb and that the blast had killed "a large number" of "Zionist colons."

Force 17, originally the personal escort of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, had on January 1 claimed responsibility for a similar attack on an Israeli train on the Jerusalem-Lod line. That attack left two people injured.

2d PLO Group Named

NC011614 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] The PLO has claimed responsibility for attacking an Israeli bus travelling from Haifa to Jerusalem. In a report from Tunis, REUTER has said the group of Martyr Mundhir Abu Ghazalah placed time bombs in an Israeli military bus. Several soldiers were wounded when the bombs exploded. Israeli police announced this morning seven persons had been wounded, two seriously.

ALGERIA

Taleb Ibrahim, SFRY's Milka Planinc Hold Talks*LD020015 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic**1830 GMT 1 Feb 87*

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, Political Bureau member and minister of foreign affairs, today received Mrs Milka Planinc, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee and former prime minister [as heard] who is currently visiting our country. The prospects for developing cooperation between the two countries and some current international issues were the focus of talks at this meeting.

Bendjedid Returns Home From ICO Summit*LD291947 Algiers Domestic Service in French**1830 GMT 29 Jan 87*

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid returned to Algiers this afternoon from Kuwait where he attended the Fifth ICO Summit, which was attended by 43 of the 46 members of the organization.

LIBYA

JANA Hits U.S. Naval Operations in Mediterranean*LD301049 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 30 Jan 87*

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jan (JANA) — The Israeli George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, has said the United States is eager to ensure calm and stability in the Gulf region and it has sent a number of naval units to this region to meet any eventuality and to secure the outflow of crude oil from the Gulf states to the world oil markets.

The JANA international affairs editor commented on this statement saying: If there is any American eagerness which the Israeli Shultz wants to affirm, it is to set the region ablaze and to keep the flame of war burning between Iran and Iraq with more brokerage, arms trade, and mastery of ways to smuggle arms.

It seems obvious through the statement of the Israeli Shultz that America is seeking to fan the fire of war by all means to serve the interests of Israel's rabid dog, encouraging more arms sales and brokerage. The commentary published by the Soviet paper *Pravda* last week describing the dealings of Israel's rabid dog as those of a vile trader, has proved to be true.

The international affairs editor wonders when America was concerned with the Arab Gulf, for the opposite is true; there is nothing which concerns America more than creating markets for arms. It prepares for these markets in its capacity as a blatant broker and an amoral trader.

The military move which America is staging in the Arab Gulf these days and the related information campaign is nothing but a longing for opportunities by Israel's rabid dog and by his

administration to fan the flames of war in the region to open the way and create a suitable atmosphere for more brokerage in the arms trade.

MOROCCO

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Arrives in Casablanca*LD020119 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT**1 Feb 87*

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias arrived in Casablanca this afternoon on a visit to Morocco which is expected to last several days. The visit falls within the context of his tour of Africa. In a statement at Mohamed V International Airport, the foreign minister explained his visit to Morocco comes in response to an invitation from his Moroccan counterpart, Abdellatif Filali. He stressed his visit to Morocco demonstrates the attention Uruguay pays to the development and strengthening of its traditional relations with Morocco in all fields. He noted his talks with Moroccan officials will deal with the most urgent international, Latin American, and African issues; discussions will also center on intensifying cooperation in the commercial, technical, and cultural fields. He expressed his hope that this visit, the first of its kind, will strengthen the traditional relations between the two countries.

He was welcomed on arrival by Mr Zine Labidine Sebti, director of the European and American Affairs Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; the Ambassador of Uruguay in Morocco; a representative of greater Casablanca; and a number of other officials.

Cooperation Agreement Signed*LD022332 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT**2 Feb 87*

[Excerpt] Morocco and Uruguay have signed a framework agreement of cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technological fields. The agreement was signed on the Uruguayan side by Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who is here on an official visit to our country, and on the Moroccan side by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali. The agreement was reached after the new round of talks between the two ministers and their accompanying delegations [words indistinct] [passage omitted]

Laraki Reviews Topics of ICO Summit in Kuwait*LD311440 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 31 Jan 87*

[Text] Rabat, Jan 31 (MAP) — Moroccan Premier Azeddine Laraki returned here Friday night after he participated at the head of a large Moroccan delegation to the works of the Islamic summit held in Kuwait Jan 26-29. Laraki said the summit had examined the results of the 4th summit in the light of a report by the secretary general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and reports by the chairmen of the OIC standing commissions and sub-commissions.

All hailed achievements by the summit under the chairmanship of the Moroccan sovereign, he said.

Morocco, Laraki carried on, played a key role during the works of the fifth summit at the summit level as well as at the level of preparatory commissions. He also underlined contacts he had with Arab, African, and Asian delegations.

The results of this summit, said Laraki, are likely to consolidate Islamic solidarity and help solve pending inter-Islamic issues through dialogue and concertation.

Of major issues debated by the summit such as the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian problem and the Afghan resistance, Laraki said all these have been approached in a spirit of solidarity and fraternity.

The Moroccan delegation to the Kuwait summit comprised Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Abdelkebir Alaoui M'Daghri, minister of Habous [religious endowments] and Islamic Affairs; Abdelwahab Benamansour, the Kingdom's historiographer; Moroccan Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Ahmed Ramzi; the head of Arab affairs at the Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ministry Mohamed Tazi; and diplomats accredited in Middle Eastern countries.

SUDAN

Trade Talks With Egypt Begin in Khartoum

JN022100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Feb (SUNA) — Dr Muhammad Yusuf Abu Harirah, minister of trade, cooperation, and supply, has asserted dialogue is the ideal way to solve problems obstructing trade between Sudan and Egypt. This came when his excellency addressed a session of joint Sudanese-Egyptian trade talks beginning at the Trade Ministry this morning. His excellency explained the Sudanese Government adheres to the amendment of the exchange rate of the Egyptian pound.

The minister pointed out the goods included in the trade protocol to be signed on Thursday face problems related to the fixing of prices. Their prices, he said, are not fixed on bases that take into consideration a comparison between the cost of the local production of goods compared to world prices on one hand and the selling price in other countries on the other. The trade minister stressed the need to lay down bases and standards to evaluate prices and to fix the prices of Sudanese and Egyptian exports. The minister pointed out the technical committees emanating from the Sudanese-Egyptian talks will discuss the trade balance surplus and ways to make use of it to pay back debts, in addition to topics related to the production of public sector companies and the foreign currency problems posed to the two sides.

The meeting was also addressed by Egyptian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Yusri Mustafa. He pointed out the meetings of the joint committee are considered an appropriate opportunity to discuss ways to bolster trade and diversify goods instead of confining such goods to a limited number of traditional areas. The Egyptian economy and foreign trade minister also

touched on the world economic recession and its impact on the two countries' economy. He stressed the need to take into consideration the two peoples' interest in all topics discussed during this meeting.

The Sudanese-Egyptian meeting resulted in the formation of three subcommittees to study the topics raised by the two ministers to lay down a new trade agreement to replace the agreement that has been in effect since 1965. The first subcommittee deals with trade and will review bilateral trade in 1986, discuss obstacles to such exchange, and consider the possibility of introducing new nontraditional goods and promoting trade through modernized methods, including the possibility of establishing a joint trade company for bilateral trade.

The Sudanese-Egyptian committee will work out a new long-term trade agreement and define the shares of goods to be exchanged between the two countries during the 1987 fiscal year. The committee will also work out a new protocol based on the dollar account or within the framework of equitable bargains or border trade.

The second subcommittee will deal with financial affairs and will discuss issues of concern to both sides, such as the trade balance surplus and the balance in dollars. A third subcommittee was also formed to deal with border trade and customs. It will discuss the lists of goods exchanged between the northern region and Egyptian markets. The protocol will be signed on Thursday.

Al-Hindi Reviews Activities at Islamic Summit

JN311927 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, 31 Jan (SUNA) — Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said the Gulf war was thoroughly discussed and a 5-member meeting was devoted to discussing it on the sidelines of the Islamic conference. The 5-member meeting was comprised of Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah; Saudi King Fahd; Jordanian King Husayn; Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid; and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

In a press statement today, his excellency said Sudan had been looking forward to Iran's participation in the Fifth ICO Summit so the Gulf war could be thoroughly discussed as a prelude to finding appropriate solutions.

Al-Hindi expressed his belief on the all-round success of the Fifth ICO Summit. On Sudan's role at the Islamic summit, Al-Hindi said he held several contacts on the sidelines of the conference that had a major effect on easing the Arab atmosphere. His excellency recalled Sudan's role in mediating between Chad and Libya, pointing out Sudan's efforts calmed down the situation so this issue was not raised at the summit. His excellency said Libyan President Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi authorized [State Council Chairman] Ahmad al-Mirghani to speak on his behalf. He said Al-Mirghani held a lengthy meeting with Chadian President Hissain Habre, which lasted until the early hours of the morning. Al-Hindi added Sudan's contacts will continue to end differences between the two neighboring countries.

Al-Hindi said the most successful committee formed by the Islamic summit conference was the economic committee, which accomplished 75 percent of the plan laid down at the Fourth ICO Summit. His excellency asserted economic integration among Islamic countries is proceeding with moderate and clear-cut speed.

His excellency added the Arab foreign ministers council held a meeting on the sidelines of the conference in continuation of meetings recently held in Tunis to hear a report by the seven-member committee entrusted with discussing the camps war. He said the committee contacted Syria, Lebanon, Nabih Birri, and representatives of Palestinian fighters, and reached an agreement to lift the camps' siege, paving the way to send supplies and assistance to the wounded in these camps.

Al-Sharif al-Hindi also said the ministerial delegation that accompanied the State Council chairman to the Islamic summit held several meetings with the foreign ministers of 18 Islamic countries and discussed separately with each foreign minister bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab and Islamic arenas. Concluding his statement, his excellency expressed appreciation and gratitude for Kuwait for hosting this successful summit.

Parties Issue Statement on South Administration
EA032355 Omdurman Domestic Service In Arabic
 2130 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] The People's Progressive Party and the Sudanese African People's Congress have issued a joint statement on the form of transitional administration in the south of the country. The statement says it is essential the Coordination Council for the administration of the south be comprised of the governors of the three regions with the chairmanship of the council rotating between them. It says this council would be a symbol of unity between the citizens of the southern region.

The statement notes the regional executive authorities would be comprised of the governor, his deputy, and five regional ministers, in addition to the commissioners of the three regions. The statement says the regional executive authorities would be responsible to the Council of Ministers for improving conditions in the southern regions.

The statement goes on to say the executive authorities would exercise all the powers specified in the Addis Ababa agreement and the 1972 regional self-government. It says the Council of Ministers would have the right to appoint and dissolve the three authorities after consultation and agreement with the concerned political parties, and also to appoint and (?terminate) the deputies of the governors, the ministers, and commissioners through a directive of the governor of the region after consultation with the political parties.

The statement asks the government to assist in [words indistinct] and end the suffering of the citizens.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR President Holds Talks With Perez De Cuellar
LD040207 Algiers Domestic Service In Arabic
 1830 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] A communique issued by the Saharan Information Ministry announced the president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic held talks with UN Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar in Algiers today. Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz confirmed to the UN secretary general the firm adherence of the Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and the Polisario Front to the full implementation of the peace plan adopted by the UN and the OAU regarding Western Sahara, which was laid down in Resolution 41/16 issued by the UN General Assembly and in Resolution 104 issued by the United Nations. [as heard]

The Saharan president also confirmed to the UN official the Saharan leadership's readiness to cooperate with the United Nations and the OAU to enable these two organizations to carry out their noble mission.

The communique went on to say that while the United Nations and the OAU are deploying praiseworthy efforts in accordance with the constant will of the international community, Morocco is preparing for a new military escalation about to take place, and is persisting in its obstinate rejection of peace plans regarding Western Sahara.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Rebels Note Resettlement To Resume

EA030940 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0530 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Addis Ababa — The Dergue regime has announced that it is to resume its resettlement program which encountered very strong international opposition and brought about the death or emigration of thousands of oppressed Ethiopians. It should be recalled that the fascist Dergue suspended its resettlement program for about a year because of opposition from international humanitarian organizations and governments. However, it has now announced that it will move 180,000 peasants from northern Ethiopia to Southern Ethiopia.

Aircraft Reportedly Bomb Civilians 31 Jan

EA021136 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Excerpts] (Barca): The day before yesterday [31 January] Ethiopian fighter aircraft attacked civilians who had gathered at (Hawashaite-barka) to receive food aid from the Eritrean Relief Aid organization. Four people, including a 4-year-old girl, were killed and 15 others wounded during the bombing. [passage omitted]

It should be recalled that at the same time in 1985 fighter aircraft belonging to the Dergue bombed drought victims at the Eritrean Relief Aid organization's daily relief center at (Hawashaite).

EPLF Engineers Destroy Tank, Other Vehicles

EA021256 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0430 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] On 31 January, an enemy gasoline tanker was blown up by a landmine planted by engineers of the EPLF forces at (Alah Tera) on the Ak'ordat — Barentu Road. The gasoline in the tanker caught fire and the vehicle was totally destroyed. Some 25 enemy vehicles were disabled last month by explosives planted by engineers of our forces. One of the vehicles was a tank.

Mongolian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

EA032348 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and foreign minister, arrived in Addis Ababa today on a 3-day working visit to revolutionary Ethiopia. During his stay in the country, Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren will hold discussions with high-ranking officials on bilateral relations. Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the WPE Central Committee and foreign minister, welcomed Comrade Dugersuren at Bole International Airport. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

President Receives Visiting Saudi Minister

EA310437 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Excerpt] At the presidency this afternoon President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre received Amir Mut 'ib ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, Saudi minister of public works and housing, who is on a private visit to the country. The minister delivered heartfelt greetings from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz to the president and discussed with him the deep rooted brotherly relations between the two countries and peoples. Challe Siad asked the minister to pass his heartfelt greetings to the king, government, and people of Saudi Arabia and wished him a good journey. [passage omitted]

UGANDA

Defense Official on Security, Local Groups

EA032235 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] The deputy minister of defense, Mr Amanyu Mushega, has called upon Ugandans to sacrifice and work hard in order to rebuild the nation and ensure a better future. He was addressing the newly appointed county and subcounty chiefs in Masaka District, together with other (?secretary) chairmen who have been attending a 4-day seminar at Bwala Social Training Center in Masaka.

He said that the current problems facing Uganda can be surmounted if all the people in their areas sit down together and democratically discuss ways and means of solving those problems through resistance councils. He urged chiefs to consider issues on their own merit and accept what is good and reject what is bad. The deputy minister warned the chiefs against corrupt tendencies of using their offices to acquire unjustified wealth in a short time. He castigated some traders who do not have Uganda at heart. Such traders, he said, create shortages in order to spoil the image of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] Government and thus discredit its ability.

On security, the deputy minister told the people to use their RC's [resistance committees] to be vigilant against some of their sons who pose as NRA [National Resistance Army] soldiers. He said no NRA soldier is allowed to go to the village with a gun. He warned some NRA soldiers who joined the army for ulterior motives that their days in the army are numbered as they will soon be screened.

President Museveni Returns From ICO Summit

EA312016 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has returned home after attending the summit meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference in Kuwait. Mr Museveni told newsmen at Entebbe Airport that issues like the immediate end to the Iraq-Iran

conflict and the Palestinian question were among the topics discussed.

Apart from attending the conference, the president also held bilateral talks with other OIC leaders especially on economic and mutual cooperation. He confirmed that Pakistan had offered Uganda an interest-free loan of \$4 million which, the president said, will be for purchasing about 500 tractors. He said the Islamic Development Bank promised to reactivate a \$6.5 million loan for machinery and equipment. The bank also promised to finance (Reni) rice scheme. The Government of Kuwait reactivated a fund totalling \$10 million for beef ranching and another \$10 million for the purchase of industrial raw materials. The president also disclosed that the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce expressed interest in purchasing beef and fruit. Mr Museveni invited them to Uganda. The president further revealed that the Government of Turkey is interested in assisting to rehabilitate cement industries in Uganda. [passage omitted]

USSR Friendship Society Group Visits, Departs
EA312027 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The vice-chairman of the NRM, Haji Musa Kigongo, has expressed Uganda's gratitude for the technical, scientific, and cultural assistance the Soviet Union is rendering to her people. Haji Kigongo was receiving the vice-chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies of Cultural Relations and Friendship

With Foreign Countries, Mr Eduard Sarkisov, before he returned home today at the end of a 2-day visit as a guest of the Uganda-Soviet Cultural Society. The NRM vice-chairman said the training of Ugandans in the Soviet Union will go a long way in consolidating the existing warm and cordial relationship between the two countries.

In reply, Mr Sarkisov promised that besides increasing the number of scholarships to Uganda, the union is to start a cultural center in Kampala. The meeting was attended by the administrative secretary of the NRM Secretariat, Mr Jacob Asiime, and the ambassador to Uganda, Mr Semenonko. Mr Eduard Sarkisov, who has been in the country as a guest of the Uganda-Soviet Cultural and Friendship Society, has left for home. [passage omitted]

Addressing a press conference at the airport, Mr Sarkisov observed that right now, Ugandans need to think much about the way they will maintain the security and peace now prevailing in the country. But he was confident that under the wise leadership of President Museveni, things will improve. He assured Ugandans that his country will continue to give their country assistance.

The deputy minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Maumbe Mukwana, expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union and assured Mr Sarkisov that his society will work tirelessly to increase the number of clubs in Uganda.

CHAD

FANT Downs Libyan MiG-25 in Zouar 2 Feb
AB031406 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
 1330 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Communique No 23 issued by the Chadian National Armed Forces High Command in Ndjamena on 3 February]

[Text] Communique No 23 of the High Command of the Chadian Armed Forces [FANT]: After the bombings of 1 February, during which a Libyan combat helicopter was downed in Zouar, it is the turn of the Libyan fighters to be taught the lesson they deserve. Yesterday, 2 February 1987, at 1800, a MiG-25 fighter was shot down in Zouar by FANT's anti-air defense. More than ever, FANT is strongly determined to (?destroy) all weapons being used by the Libyan aggressors.

Over 2,000 Libyans Claimed Killed in Fighting
AB031726 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
 1330 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Libyan Army continues to suffer defeats on Chadian territory. In his own country, Al-Qadhafi has plunged his people into tragedy. On the diplomatic front, the Libyan colonel is isolated from his (?troops). Al-Qadhafi persists in his murderous madness by repeatedly sending his planes to bomb the Zouar and Wour regions. These blind and desperate bombings by the Libyan aggressors do not diminish in any way FANT's determination to forestall Al-Qadhafi's opportunist goals [words indistinct].

In fact, FANT shot down a combat helicopter in Zouar 2 days ago, and the two crew members were killed. Also a T-55 tank was completely destroyed and its crew was killed. Again yesterday at 1800, FANT downed a Libyan MiG-25. This last casualty is added to the previous tally by the FANT High Command of the various clashes between FANT and the Libyan troops in the northern part of our country. Taking a look at these results, which are self-explanatory, the Libyan Army has lost over 2,000 men, and a great deal of war equipment has either been recovered or destroyed. This clearly shows Al-Qadhafi's military defeat on Chadian territory.

Everything is in disarray in Libya itself. The (?war) has plunged his people into an unprecedented tragedy. (?The idea) of being sent to die on Chadian territory terrifies the young students, some of whom recently abandoned their courses and have left the universities. There is total desolation in the homes [words indistinct]. On the economic plane, the people's standard of living is reminiscent of Albanian austerity [words indistinct]. Daily meals consist of soup and macaroni and sometimes a few oranges. Power and water losses are frequent [words indistinct] and imports have been suspended until further notice.

Today, the bloodthirsty Tripoli man is dejected, depressed, and [words indistinct]. Al-Qadhafi does not know where to turn

now. His last hope, therefore, is Goukouni Oueddei. The Tripoli colonel wants to use Goukouni Oueddei to save face. By pushing Goukouni to grant an interview with RFI [Radio France Internationale], Al-Qadhafi shows that [words indistinct] to stop the fighting. That interview by Goukouni Oueddei also falls within the campaign of diversion orchestrated by Libya aimed at making people believe the current conflict is between Chadians themselves and not between Chad and Libya. This new Libyan maneuver will not work. Chadians are already aware of it.

Former GUNT Official To 'Suspend' Opposition
AB031435 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
 1230 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Interview with former GUNT Vice President Abdelkader Kamougue by Africa No 1 correspondent Jean-Rene Nden-guwono in Libreville on 3 February — recorded]

[Text] [Kamougue] In view of the situation prevailing in the north, I was obliged to make direct contacts with Ndjamena through [Gabonese] President Bongo. These contacts finally resulted in my decision today to suspend my opposition to the Ndjamena government and to return to Ndjamena.

[Nden-guwono] And when are you going to Ndjamena?

[Kamougue] I will return to Ndjamena next Thursday [5 February]. So, I will be in Ndjamena in 2 days.

[Nden-guwono] Have the Chadian authorities and general public been informed of this?

[Kamougue] The Chadian authorities are certainly aware of this, but I believe Africa No 1 will take it upon itself to inform the Chadian public because I know that in Chad people listen a great deal to Africa No 1. Our fellow countrymen will, therefore, be kept informed throughout the day through Africa No 1.

[Nden-guwono] Please tell us how these almost secret negotiations took place and about the major stages.

[Kamougue] The negotiations on the situation prevailing in Chad are of concern to both President Habre and myself. We have the same views on this issue, and the contacts were made through President Bongo, who, as you know, has always expressed concern over the problem of peace in Chad. He already contributed to the return of a certain number of leaders to Chad. Today, it is my turn to return home. Obviously, we did not discuss all the aspects of the problem during these negotiations because it is a political problem, and the discussions must be held within a larger national context to take the opinions of all sides into account so the institutions resulting from the discussions can correspond to the wishes and aspirations of the Chadian people.

[Announcer] Col Kamougue will return to Ndjamena on Thursday. He will be alone, whereas he could have returned with other members of the Chadian opposition.

[Kamougue] I regret that certain leaders do not understand the need today to make a sort of brave men's peace, because, in the

end, the greatest victim is the Chadian people and I regret that some fellow countrymen have been exploiting these Chadians, and this is unfortunate. This must be stopped, and this is why I decided to return home. In returning, I appeal to all those who went out after me and who are either in Africa, Europe, or in refugee camps to return home and to have confidence in the Ndjamenan government, which will ensure their security, and I urge them to participate in the national debate and in the national construction effort.

[Ndenguewono] As you return to Ndjamenan, what do you expect from Hissein Habre's government?

[Kamougue] Listen. It is President Hissein Habre's government which will decide at which post I should serve and what function I can best occupy to assist in the pursuit of peace efforts and to forge this country's territorial unity and to regain its sovereignty throughout its territory. So, I am waiting. It is the duty of the government to decide — it is President Hissein Habre who will decide the best place for me.

[Ndenguewono] What about the Chadian people?

[Kamougue] What I can request from the Chadian people is that they come together to recreate a new brotherhood, which must necessarily begin with tolerance. They must try to forget the past, because if they continually remember the past, they will never tolerate one another and achieve the national unity so dear to all. Because without this national unity, it will not be possible for Chad to catch up after this fratricidal war, which has lasted for more than 20 years. This is an appeal for reconciliation I am making to the Chadian people — an appeal for tolerance, greater efforts, and a new fraternity rooted in blood.

[Announcer] Now that he is returning to Chadian daily life, we want to ask Col Kamougue about his projects.

[Kamougue] I have always thought that Chad's current problems stem from inadaptability and inadequacy of the structures we inherited from the colonial masters. We, Chadians, must have the courage to face this question squarely and to find an answer to it. I believe that if these structures — because they are, in fact, the ones that engender all the others — are not adaptable, we will always run the risk of living with this conflict among the people. Instead of being integrated, they will be disintegrated, and we will always experience the problems of economic imbalance, of North-South opposition, and of Islam-Christian opposition and so on. All these problems are false.

What are the best structures with which these problems can be solved? The time has come, and very humbly and very modestly I will make my contribution [words indistinct]. If they manage to convince me well enough, I will [words indistinct] the majority.

Ambassador Welcomes Return

AB031220 Paris AFP in French 1034 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Paris, 3 Feb (AFP) — Colonel Kamougue will be welcome in Chad, Allam-mi Ahmad, Chadian ambassador to France, said in Paris today, commenting on the decision announced by the

former GUNT vice president to suspend his opposition and return to Ndjamenan.

He will be especially welcome among his people because Chad needs all its sons today to cope with the aggression from Libya.

Ndjamenan Praises Decision

AB031944 Ndjamenan Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue could return to Ndjamenan next Thursday [5 February]. We heard this news from *Agence France Presse*, which announced this morning, in a dispatch from Libreville, that the leader of the Chadian People's Revolutionary Movement would return to the capital. Thus, Col Kamougue has decided to end his opposition to the Chadian Government and return to actively participate in Chad's reconstruction. [passage omitted]

Col Kamougue's return can only make the Chadian people greater as they become increasingly cognizant of the threat the Libyan regime poses to their country. It is also a success for the Chadian Government's diplomacy, which has always supported peace among all Chadian sons. The decision that Col Kamougue made fully satisfies the wishes of the Chadian people, who have suffered too long from the barbaric war imposed on them by a neighboring country — Libya — because the division of our country is not at all in our interest. This Chadian senior officer understands the need to return home to contribute to the total liberation of his country. Col Kamougue, who denounced Libya's interventionism in Chad, will be accorded a welcome that is commensurate with his decision, like the welcome accorded to other leaders of the CAC-CDR [Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council], the FDT [Chadian Democratic Front], FANT, the Codos [Commandos of the South], and so on, who recently returned home.

In Paris, the Chadian ambassador to France stated that Col Kamougue will be most welcome among his brothers because Chad needs all its sons today to face the Libyan aggression.

ZAIRE

Embassy in France Denies UNITA Arms Supply Role

AB032130 Paris AFP in French 2054 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Paris, 3 Feb (AFP) — The Zairian Embassy in France today denied a *New York Times* report saying the CIA supplied weapons to the UNITA rebel movement opposed to the Angolan Government via Zaire.

In a release to AFP, the Zairian Embassy categorically denied these allegations and said they were totally baseless and published without any proof whatsoever. According to the embassy, this is a disinformation campaign staged against Zaire and in particular against Zairian leader Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

Babangida's Visit to Tripoli Reportedly in Doubt
AB031650 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Lagos 3 Feb (AFP)— Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida may cancel a visit to Libya because the Libyan authorities misrepresented Nigeria's position on Chad, Nigeria's most influential newspaper reported Tuesday. [3 February] The report, which quoted unidentified government sources, could not be independently verified.

The newspaper, the *Guardian*, said the Libyan News Agency JANA quoted General Babangida as having "expressed his appreciation" of Libya's role in Chad and "condemned the colonial and imperialist intervention" in that country. In fact, the Nigerian position on Chad calls for the withdrawal of "all non-Chadian troops from Chad."

Niger last week denied a JANA report that the Niamey government was opposed to the French presence in Chad. The JANA claims were made in a report last month of a tour of Africa by Libyan envoy 'Ali al-Turayki, which also said that Togo had expressed the same view as Niger.

Officials in Lome, the Togolese capital, refused to comment, but diplomatic sources there expressed strong doubt over the position attributed by Libya to Togo, given that country's strong links with France.

Paris is supporting the Njamena government in its fight against Libyan forces and their rebel allies in northern Chad.

Defense Pact With Equatorial Guinea Suggested
AB021816 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 2 Feb 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Relations between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea appear to be on the up and up. In the past, they've been (?dire), particularly during the bloody regime of Macias Nguema, who was toppled by Colonel Teodoro Obiang's human rights record and most recently, over Guinea's alleged connections with South Africa. President Obiang, has just ended 3 days of talks in Nigeria, and now everything is beginning to look rosy. From Lagos, Shola Odumfa cabled this report:

According to a joint communique signed over the weekend, the two leaders stressed that the fate and the strategic interests of their two countries were inextricably linked, and they agreed that they should cooperate to ensure their respective security. Diplomatic sources here say that the idea of a nonaggression and defense pact between the two countries was suggested by Nigeria, out of a strong suspicion of South Africa's motives in trying to establish an intelligence and military base in Equatorial Guinea. It is understood that in consideration of the proposed agreement between Nigeria and Guinea, President Obiang last Friday [30 January] presented President Babangida with a

request for a wide range of financial and economic aid. The request will be considered during the negotiations for the defense agreement.

Shortly before he left Lagos, President Obiang again denied that South Africa had established any military presence in his country. He said that media reports on the subject were rumors, calculated to destabilize the healthy relationship between Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria.

SIERRA LEONE

Momoh Holds News Conference on Student Unrest
AB032137 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Joseph Saidu Momoh, has given a detailed account of the sequence of events that eventually forced government to order the closure of three colleges. Addressing journalists and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Labor Congress, the [words indistinct] city councils, conference principals, the university staff, and [words indistinct] at State House this morning, President Momoh [words indistinct] on the series of negotiations between education and university officials and college students on their demand for increased food allowances. He pointed out that while negotiations were taking place, the (Injali) [University] students started issuing documents, one of which was headlined: Students Could Seat in (?Parliament). One of the documents, among others, said that they had initiated negotiations with government to increase students maintenance allowances from 11 to 20 leones, to enable students to have three meals a day at 10 leones per meal. They further stated they were determined to return to college only if government was prepared to provide them at least three meals a day. [Words indistinct] the document further said the government must be warned that [words indistinct] to untold consequences.

Students at Milton Margai Teachers College had meanwhile requested 30 leones per day for feeding, which could have meant 900 leones per month for food alone, excluding personal allowances and others. The president explained that while the negotiations were still going on, students at (Injali) University moved out of the college, adding that at the time the release was out, no (Injali) student was at the campus. Dr Momoh noted that while the students of Fourah Bay College and Milton Margai Teachers College did not resort to violence, the (Injali) students, after they had vacated the college campus, went to Bo and incited schoolchildren to join them. Police, he went on, arrested 10 ringleaders at the disturbances, including 4 (Injali) college students and 2 (?Fourah) college students.

Commenting about certain institutions which were completely burned down, including the provincial secretary's office [words indistinct] since colonial days and seized staff of [words indistinct] paramount chiefs. Other places completely burned down were the Bo Town Council, [words indistinct] the courts No 1 and 2, the education office, a Landrover, and [words indistinct] mini transport bus which was severely damaged by stone-throwing schoolchildren. After departing Bo when the situation was under control, they then moved to Kenema where they burned down the

party office there and partly damaged and looted the Kenema Town Council office and the Lebanese school. They also moved to the Kenema hydroelectric power station where, due to police prompt intervention, only a few windowpanes were broken. The president said 2 days after the Kenema incident, they burned down the police post at Tayama and partly damaged the administrative building at (Injali) campus.

President Momoh maintained that it should be the responsibility of every government to ensure that lives and property of peaceful citizens must be given protection at all cost. Vandals, he said, must not be allowed to have their way. The head of state said a number of arrests have been made and [words indistinct]. He said the law will take its course and government will ensure that all those responsible for the perpetration of such violence, vandalism, and lawlessness will be brought to book. Dr Momoh pointed out that as much as students have their rights to (?redress) their grievances, there ought to be [words indistinct] understanding for our present economic plight. He said in a developing society like Sierra Leone, education at tertiary level was a privilege and must not be considered as a right. The president reiterated that (?taking to) vandalism was not a sure way of solving problems. He said government decided to close the colleges to decide on what line of action to take next. Answering questions from the press, President Momoh said notwithstanding the fact that government had agreed to provide two square meals for each student a day, it would have been unreasonable and untimely for government to have accepted the demand for 21 or 30 leones per student a day. He said it would have been impossible to meet such demands [words indistinct] adverse effects on private-sponsored students.

Asked what government will do about the buildings that have been destroyed, President Momoh said they will be reconstructed when funds are available. Dr Momoh believed that those responsible for the anomalies were in the minority, but noted that even if [words indistinct] by doing nothing to stop them, would mean support for the minority.

Talking about the immediate future of the closed colleges, President Momoh said such future depended on the recommendations of the committee now studying the situation. Asked whether he

did not think IMF conditionalities were responsible for the situation, the head of state said [words indistinct] because of the economic problem, (?is not the sole factor). He expressed the hope that people will understand that irrespective of the IMF conditionalities, times were hard throughout the world and so they must (?take) national issues with the global economic trend in mind. [passage omitted]

TOGO

Eyewitnesses: Border With Ghana Remains Closed
AB031540 Paris AFP in French 1510 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Abidjan, 3 Feb (AFP) — The border between Ghana and Togo remained closed late this morning, 24 hours after the decision made by the Togolese Ministerial Council to reopen the border, Togolese witnesses questioned in Abidjan said. [passage omitted]

Traffic is not still reestablished between Lome and Ghana according to these witnesses, despite the decision made by the Togolese Government to reopen the border, a decision made following the reestablishment of an atmosphere of peace and security in the area.

Beyond political or diplomatic considerations, it is due to humanitarian and economic considerations that Togo reopened its border, it is said in reliable circles in Lome. [passage omitted]

According to the same authorities, this decision was made in the interest of subregional unity and, in particular, in the interest of the people who are from the same ethnic group and living on both sides of the border that separates the two countries, which are bound to live together because of their common history and traditions. The reopening of the border with Ghana, it is stressed, is expected to enable Ghanaians living along the border to come to Lome and buy provisions which, in the past, they could not obtain in Ghana. However, this decision implies that the Accra government must also open its border, observers noted.

ANGOLA

Defense Ministry Reports RSA 'Aggression'

*MB300739 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 30 Jan 87*

[Communique issued by the Angolan Ministry of Defense in Luanda on 29 January]

[Text] In a followup to the communique issued by the Defense Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda on 23 January and as a result of new aggression against the Angolan people by racist South Africa, we report the following:

On the morning of 24 January 1987, South African forces consisting of [words indistinct] in Cunene Province, supported by Casspir vehicles, artillery, and aircraft attacked Chicuco and Chipungo which are approximately 50 km inside Angolan territory. Enemy reconnaissance patrols were observed on the same day in the areas of Chiede, Evale, and Chilau. On 25 January 1987, in a further act of South African racist aggression, an enemy battalion in 34 Casspir vehicles, backed by 4 fighter bombers and 12 combat helicopters, attacked the commune of Mongua, 53.5 km from N'giva.

Simultaneously, the enemy attacked four forces in Namalancs, 17.5 km east of Mongua on the Mongua-Xangongo Road, while other forces transported in four armored vehicles attacked a FAPLA forward post in Camuvango, 20 km south of Cahama. On the same day, the racists attacked a position of our border guard troops in Ochicango. Some of our combatants died in the skirmish. The South Africa troops remain inside our territory, patrolling the Xangongo-N'giva Road on the ground and in the air and blocking the normal circulation of vehicles and people and their goods. At the same time, they are threatening the village of Xangongo. They are also increasing their reconnaissance flights over Cuando-Cubango Province, especially over Caimbo, south of Menongue and Boccus east of that town. At this moment we regret to announce that one of our soldiers died and six others were captured by the enemy and some property was destroyed. We destroyed 16 enemy vehicles and shot down a helicopter. The Ministry of Defense warns once again against crimes committed by the South African Army inside Angola, which are nothing more than acts of state terrorism, and the grave consequences of this aggression, which aims at delaying the annihilation of armed banditry, destabilizing southern Africa, and continuing the illegal occupation of Namibia. The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

Luanda, 29 January 1987, year of the 10th anniversary of the MPLA-Labor Party and the year of the consolidation of the people's power.

Signed by Minister of Defense Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale,

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Discusses MNR, Talks With RSA

*MB031856 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 3 Feb 87*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In the few months since President Chissano came to power in Mozambique following the plane crash that killed Samora Machel, he has faced a mounting campaign by rebel MNR guerrillas. Only a week ago the MNR claimed to have killed over 200 soldiers in a big northern offensive in the Provinces of Tete and Cabo Delgado and there were no signs of a political settlement. In Maputo Salomao Cabia asked President Chissano if he was now going all out for a military solution.

[Begin recording][Chissano] Yes, we are talking about a military solution because there is no other solution to be considered.

[Cabia] But why not talk Mr President; why don't you consider talks?

[Chissano] Well, one talks if one has someone to talk with. In this case we have nobody to talk with. You have terrorists who themselves don't know why they are fighting. They have been trained, inculcated with this spirit of terrorism by foreign sources. Their leadership is an external leadership. Today they are trying to do their best in order to find a leadership which could be credible, to be seen as a Mozambican leadership, but they did not succeed as yet. After all, they would tell us that they are fighting for change of a system but how can they justify a fight to change a system by killing innocent civilian people, by maiming innocent children, by destroying the very thing they say that are the correct one. [as heard] Many times I heard that the bandits are fighting for private ownership. But the shops which they destroyed in the villages -- they all were private ownership. The farms which they have destroyed, the most part of them are private ownership; the buses and the lorries that they are destroying, most part of them are private ownership, and so on and so on. So they are going contrary even to their own propaganda to show that this is not their interests. They are not serving any interests of the Mozambican people but outside interests.

[Cabia] Mr President would you be prepared, if necessary, to talk directly to South African Government to try and solve and improve the security situation in your country?

[Chissano] We never ceased talking with South Africa. But they are not interested in improving the security situation in any country in southern Africa. Their interest is to protect apartheid; therefore, their talks are not as fruitful as they could be. The South African regime, sometimes they want to talk to us when they want to get some political advantage immediately. When we proposed talks, they see that they cannot get that political advantage they retreat. This is what has been happening. We want to raise the level of the talks only when conditions are prepared. You don't have two ministers going (?to a meeting without the) groundwork done. You don't have two presidents to

meet when groundwork was not done, to speak about moral questions which do not solve the problem. [end recording].

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Promises 'Tougher Line' Toward U.S.
MB031614 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 03 Feb 87

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has indicated that South Africa is to adopt a tougher line towards the United States. He said it was time to show the American Congress that it could not determine the future of South Africa.

Speaking to foreign correspondents in Cape Town, Mr Botha said that by imposing sanctions on South Africa, the American Congress had made it more difficult for black moderates to negotiate with the government. The step had also strengthened black militants in their actions. Mr Botha said that because of this he held the American Congress responsible for the killings in South Africa's black cities and towns.

No-Confidence Measure Introduced, Debated

Eglin Introduces Measure
MB021322 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1222 GMT
2 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly, February 2, SAPA — With an eye on the coming general election the government had put political reform into cold storage, the leaders of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today.

Introducing his motion of no confidence in the cabinet, he also said it seemed that South Africa had been in an "election mode" since the middle of last year.

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had announced the election date "after months of procrastination during which time he was playing political games with the voters of South Africa".

It was ironic that the first election under the tricameral Constitution, in which coloureds and Indians were supposed to share power, was confined to white voters.

The reasons given by the state president for calling a whites-only election were "utterly unconvincing".

"Surely if the state president wanted a mandate from the voters he would have dissolved parliament and gone to the voters of all three houses. Or is the state president making it clear that effective political power remains firmly in white hands?"

"I suspect that the election has very little to do with mandates or with the interests of the people of South Africa, but a lot to do with the problems and the tensions within the National Party."

Mr Eglin said that perhaps without realising it the country has been in election mode since the middle of last year. Since then

Mr Botha, with his long experience as NP organiser, had been "playing white election politics". In the process the government had abandoned real reform. With its eye on the election the government had put political reform into cold storage. A consequence of this was the "farcical" session of parliament in September last year, when no legislation was put forward for consideration.

What had happened to the promises made in the glossy advertisements which the government produced at the taxpayers expense at the beginning of last year? Mr Eglin asked.

At its "disastrous" federal congress in Durban the NP had "retreated ignominiously from the bold concept of power sharing to traditional NP self-determination based on the philosophy of Dr Verwoerd".

"By this time the orchestrated two-fisted attack aided and abetted by the faithful SABC, on the outside world and the ANC in an attempt to whip up some further pro-government support, was in full swing."

Then there had been the state president's decision to appoint ten new deputy ministers without consulting parliament. Mr Eglin said he had no doubt that the doubling of the number of deputies was a waste of taxpayers money. "If there was a need to appoint some new competent people as deputy ministers, then I want to know where were the Nothnagels, and the Malans, and the Van Der Walts and the Wessels; all of whom have shown competence and talent and an ability to think for themselves. No, these appointments had nothing to do with the needs of the state. They were awards to the faithful, pro-P.W. Botha retainers in the NP and some stiffening up of the NP's election team at the taxpayers' expense."

Mr Eglin said that at the state president's meeting with members of the business community last year, businessmen had some "pretty blunt" things to say about the urgent need for government initiatives in the field of black political rights. "I ask the state president to name a single change he has made in government policy as a result of the representations made by the businessmen at the conference," he said.

The "unwarranted sacking" of Dr Piet Koornhof as chairman of the President's Council and his appointment as South African ambassador to the United States had been "nothing more than a blatant attempt to suppress the report which the President's Council was about to produce on the Group Areas Act; and to delay its publication until after any general election." It was also a "blatant misuse of the Foreign Service of South Africa" and a disgrace.

The new press censorship regulations promulgated in December had been part of the government's ongoing vendetta against a press that refused to be subservient and servile. "In addition the regulations were an attempt by the government to control news and views during the election period."

Referring to Mr Botha's "petulant" reaction to the chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Representatives, Mr Allan Hendrickse's swim at a whites-only beach, Mr Eglin said he

found it remarkable that a swim in the sea could have created a cabinet crisis. It showed that the government had "absolutely no sense of priorities and no intention of fundamental reform". During the summer season, tens of thousands of people had broken the beach apartheid laws. In the Cape Peninsula no action was taken against them.

"The truth is that this government had neither the courage to enforce its beach apartheid laws, nor has it the courage to repeal them. All it can do is try to bully people into obedience.

"What a sorry state of affairs. At a time when the people of South Africa were looking for bold, visionary leadership from the government, they see pettiness, they see churlishness and they see confusion. They see the aggressiveness, not of confident men, but of men that have lost their way."

Denounces Emergency Laws

MB021330 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1243 GMT
2 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly, February 2, SAPA — The continuing State of Emergency would ensure there would be neither a free nor fair election, the leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin said today. It was also proof of the government's failure to solve the country's problems, he said when introducing a motion of no-confidence in the cabinet.

Emergency regulations had replaced political policies and authoritarian powers had superseded "government by consent" as a basis for achieving stability and order.

"The policies of this government which are supposed to produce peace, progress and prosperity for the people of this country has ended up by isolating our country, damaging our economy, dividing our nation, jeopardising our future, and undermining the living standards of millions of ordinary South Africans," he said. The no-confidence debate would aim at exposing the government's shabby record, he said.

He hoped for the people's sake the optimistic view of the economy which the state president gave was justified. "I have no doubt the government is going to produce various statistics between now and the election to show how well the economy is doing." It would probably keep stimulating the economy with a combination of fiscal and monetary measures, at least until polling day on May 6.

"But for the pensioner, housewife, the family breadwinner, for millions of ordinary South Africans, who don't live on graphs and statistics, there is different reality," Mr Eglin said. Inflation was running at an all-time high of 20 per cent. Retrenchment was becoming commonplace. Unemployment was at an all-time high with nearly 70,000 jobs lost in the building industry alone. Civil summonses were being issued at a rate of 80,000 a month.

In the wake of these and other economic factors, social conditions were deteriorating with crime — particularly crimes of violence — rising enormously.

There was nothing intrinsically wrong with the South African economy. "What is wrong is that the way the government has managed the affairs of the country combined with its failure to resolve the key political issues has undermined the confidence there should be in the future of the country.

"If ever one wanted proof that the government's policies have failed, one has to look no further than the State of Emergency now in its seventh month." It was incontrovertible proof of the abject failure of the government to solve the country's problems. "The State of Emergency with its police power; its abrogation of the rule of law; its assault on civil liberties; its muzzling of the press; its denial of information to the public; its restrictions; its bannings; its jail-without-trial; is proof that the National Party, after 39 years in office, is incapable of governing this country by democratic means."

"The government has imposed a form of law and order in our country, but does it realize the price that South Africa is paying for this unnatural form of stability?" Did it realise the enormity of the damage done to the very fabric of society?

"I fear that while this government is in power the people of our country will not be able to return to enjoy even the limited freedom and qualified democracy which we once knew in South Africa. The State of Emergency is stamping its authoritarian imprint on the character and quality of our society in an indelible way." As authoritarianism became the norm rather than the exception, whites would become less caring about democracy; and less jealous of their personal liberty and the rule of law; while blacks would increasingly see the government and its agents as oppressors.

"Does the government realise the extent of the damage it has done to the free press in South Africa — to its functioning, to its quality, its role, to its status, indeed to the very concept of press freedom in South Africa?

"Does the government realise the damage which the State of Emergency is doing to even the limited parliamentary democracy that we have in South Africa?" How could parliament function properly when MP's were denied access to information about what was happening in the country? How could they make sensible judgements without knowing what their fellow South Africans thought and felt on key issues? "How can MP's possibly call the government to account when they do not know what its agents are doing and how they are behaving?" The government had clamped a dangerous blanket of ignorance on the people of the country and called an election for the House of Assembly.

"Let me say here and now, the Progressive Federal Party is going all out to win seats in the coming election, but an election held under the State of Emergency regulations will be neither a free nor a fair election." Apart from the restrictions placed on what can be said by, and published about, a political party, there could not possibly be a free or fair election when voters were kept in the dark, or worse still, had to depend on the selected information the government prepared for them.

"When you add to this the pro-government work being done by the Bureau for Information and the constant attempts by the

SABC to brainwash the public, you will realise that the opposition parties go into the coming election with their hands tied behind their backs," Mr Eglin said.

Praises Indaba; Condemns NP

*MB021346 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1234 GMT
2 Feb 87*

[Text] House of Assembly February 2 SAPA — It was encouraging to see how the people of South Africa were settling down in a shared society in those areas where apartheid was removed or ignored, the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said in introducing the no-confidence debate today. "One sees this in church life, in sport, in commerce and industry, in fields of education, in restaurants and hotels and theatres; and cinemas. It is amazing how quickly people forget their fears and push their prejudices to one side; how quickly they forget that there ever was such a thing as apartheid."

Two other positive developments in recent months were the "momentous" declaration of the NG Sendingkerk [Dutch Reformed Mission Church] synod on apartheid, which would undoubtedly have a profound impact on political attitudes in this country; and the KwaNatal Indaba.

The state president's response to the Indaba in his speech at the opening of parliament was "distressing". "While he endorsed the concept of negotiation he rejected the non-racial philosophy which is at the heart of the Indaba proposals. He has indicated that irrespective of what the people of KwaZulu and Natal may want, his government will only allow them to have a future on the basis of NP principles."

Opinion polls showed that white voters were increasingly rejecting ethnicity as the basis for a future constitutional arrangement. The tragedy for South Africa was that this government, in spite of all its talk about reform, was trailing along behind public opinion instead of leading it.

"In a sense, history is passing the Botha government by.

"In spite of all the power the government commands it hasn't got the insight, the ability or the will to lead this country of ours to peace and prosperity.

"We in these benches are going to harness the goodwill that there is in this country of ours. Before long that goodwill will become a mighty tide that will sweep this jaded and incompetent government from office."

Blames Government for Crisis

*MB021354 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1238 GMT
2 Feb 87*

[Text] House of Assembly Feb 2 SAPA — Tighter apartheid through the years and the government's failure to bring about fundamental reform had prepared the way for revolution and conflict in South Africa, the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today. Proposing a motion of no confidence in

the cabinet, he said the government had "played into the hands of the revolutionaries and cut the ground from under the feet of the moderates".

"The tightening of the apartheid screws by successive Nationalist governments and the failure of this government to follow through with fundamental reforms has prepared the ground for revolution and conflict in our country. It (the government) has undermined the position of the leaders who want to see non-violent change in our country."

Mr Eglin said the government tried to shift the spotlight away from its own failures to issues such as "the outside world" and the "revolutionary onslaught".

The Progressive Federal Party realised South Africa had outside enemies and that selective morality was often applied against the republic. But, Mr Eglin said, the government had repeatedly played into the hands of its enemies and "pulled the rug from under our friends".

"Through its inept management of the reform process; its heavy-handed repression; its failure to get rid of apartheid and follow through with reform, it (the government) has created a climate of public opinion in which sanctions became inevitable." This hostile climate would continue as long as the government delayed reform and balked at the granting of real political rights to blacks.

Mr Eglin said the government faced a crisis of confidence and of legitimacy. "Black South Africans not only do not have confidence in the Nationalist government, but do not accept the legitimacy of the government or constitutional structures through which it rules over them." The crisis of legitimacy would not be solved until blacks took part in government at the highest levels.

Mr Eglin said the government had failed to begin negotiations on black political rights. "I am not talking about chats around the minister of constitutional development and planning's table with selected persons — nor talks about variations to the apartheid theme. I am talking about tough negotiation over real alternatives by representative leaders of all sections of our people."

The government would say that it had offered to negotiate and that it was not to blame that discussions had not taken place. "This begs the issue. If the process of negotiation is essential in order to secure the peace and stability of this country, and if the government is unable to get that process going, then it must make way for someone else who can."

Urges Black Political Rights

*MB021400 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1245 GMT
2 Feb 87*

[Text] House of Assembly Feb 2 SAPA — The government had failed to persuade blacks to take part in negotiations because no black leader with significant support was interested in a constitution which was a modernisation of apartheid, the leader of the

official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today. Introducing the motion of no confidence in the cabinet, he said that even the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who was committed to non-violence, was staying away from the negotiating table. Chief Buthelezi and other black leaders were calling for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and the Race Classification Act as a precondition for negotiation, because they knew that these were the acts on which the government's constitutional structures were going to be built.

"It is clear that the state president sees the Group Areas Act not only as means of enforcing residential segregation but as the basis for constitutional development. By stubbornly clinging to the outdated apartheid concepts underpinning the Group Areas Act, the state president is holding back the clock of constitutional reform."

He said a further reason why black leaders had stayed away from negotiations with the government was because they all knew there could be no solution to the issue of black political participation unless all the country's citizens took place in the negotiation process through their acknowledged leaders. "Just as the millions who support Inkatha have been brought into the process, so equally there can be no solution unless the millions who support other significant organisations are brought in as well. It is not a question of being for or against these organisations. It is simply that an organisation such as the ANC is a politically reality that cannot be wished away."

He said that successive National Party governments had failed to deal effectively with the issue of the ANC and the issue of black political rights. "The government's strategy has been counterproductive. By keeping Mr Nelson Mandela in jail and by keeping the ANC banned it has not only succeeded in internationalising our internal politics but it is pushing millions of ordinary South Africans into the arms of the hardliners and the communists who operate from beyond our borders."

Getting negotiations among all the country's leaders under way was the most important and urgent task facing the nation at present. "If the obstacle is violence, then the government must devise a strategy for persuading people to move away from violence." The same applied to communism, and if apartheid was an obstacle it should be abolished.

He said the government was leading the people of South Africa, the vast majority of whom do not want either violence or communism or apartheid, down a dead-end street.

"It must think again. For instance, has the state president thought of trying to talk with Mr Mandela; of trying to talk to him as South African to South African, as leader to leader? Has he thought of trying to determine the extent of common ground and trying at least to establish a basis for peaceful negotiation? [quotation marks as received]"

The government was fumbling and procrastinating on the critically important issue of political rights for the black citizens of South Africa.

NP's Du Plessis Rebuts Eglin

MB021546 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1529 GMT
2 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly February 2 SAPA — The leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, had delivered a confrontational and uninspiring inventory of what he regarded as wrong with this country, but had not shown that he had any vision for the future, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today. Speaking against Mr Eglin's motion of no confidence in the cabinet, Mr Du Plessis asked whether he had a plan to change South Africa "from this terrible place he has been describing, into a paradise".

It was a simple fact that if one took the point of view that the government was unqualified to govern, one had to at least have something meaningful to put in its place.

Mr Eglin's complaints about the Bureau for Information, the SABC and their so-called propaganda were in fact his excuse, delivered in advance, for why he was going to lose the election.

Referring to restrictions on the press, Mr Du Plessis said he conceded there was "a lot of hardship and suffering we do not know about". This was, however, not confined to South Africa's townships, but was spread throughout the developing world. He would concede there were "some things we don't know" about the situation in this country.

However, one thing was known with certainty and that was that fewer people had been killed since the announcement of the State of Emergency. He did not want to be seen to be using the number of dead people to boast with, but there was a gradual restoration underway to a normality where law and order could prevail. "This is the fundamental fact that we must all take cognisance of."

Referring to Mr Eglin's quoting cricketer Graeme Pollock on the need for political change, Mr Du Plessis said it was "not fair to quote a cricket player who was lured into making that statement". We all have sincere admiration for Graeme Pollock. But let's remember him as a cricketer, not as a person commenting on constitutional development."

Mr Eglin had acted like a "typical old-style colonialist, speaking on behalf of people of colour" when he suggested that elections be held for the other two houses of parliament as well as the Assembly. The state president had made it clear that he had consulted the leaders of those houses and that they had opted not to have an election.

CP Head on Black Policy

MB021705 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1557 GMT
2 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly Feb 2 SAPA — By saying this was the time for negotiation with blacks on their constitutional future and that it was not the time for blueprints from government, the National Party was conceding it had no policy for blacks' future,

the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said today.

Speaking in the no confidence debate on the possibility of a fourth chamber of parliament for blacks, he said he agreed with the leader of the House, Mr F.W. de Klerk, that this made no sense. Mr De Klerk had said the idea made no sense because now was the time for negotiation with blacks and not for prescriptive blueprints from the government's side. "In doing so they (the government) have admitted they have no policy for the blacks," Dr Treurnicht said.

On the proposed statutory council, on which blacks would be represented in decision-making at the highest levels, the CP leader said that if this did in fact get off the ground, which he seriously doubted, it would contain a black majority from the start. This would be the case even if the independent national states were not represented. It would consist of "an immediate handover to black majority and this is not democracy," he said.

If a fourth chamber for blacks was to come about based, of necessity, on the same proportional representation as the existing three houses for whites, coloureds and Indians, the question was how black majority decision-making in general affairs would be avoided. "Is it the plan to make the three existing houses into one and then have a majority over the fourth one," Dr Treurnicht said.

He said he also wanted to know how blacks would be kept out of the cabinet, in view of the government's statement that blacks would participate in decision-making at all levels.

The National Party would have to reply to these questions because the voters wanted to have answers before the general election on May 6.

Opposes ANC Talks

MB021707 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610 GMT
2 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly Feb 2 SAPA — There could be no accommodation of the demands of the African National Congress and the idea of negotiation with them should be dropped, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said today.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate he said the ANC "is not purely a nationalist movement for blacks...it embodies naked hatred of white".

"Let us forget about negotiating with the ANC."

Some 10,000 ANC "terrorists" were currently being trained in neighbouring states and other countries like Russia, to infiltrate South Africa; the organisation was closely aligned with the SA Communist Party; and the ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, was "nothing more than a stooge of the Russians".

Press Curbs Defended

MB031738 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1643 GMT
3 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly Feb 3 SAPA — The Bureau for Information was assisting the press and the media in gathering news and not censoring them, the deputy minister of information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said today.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, he denied a claim by the PFP that the bureau indulged in disinformation. "If the PFP can supply examples of where incorrect information has been put out and has not been corrected then we can discuss them; but no examples have been given." He said the impression had been created that the bureau censored information but it in fact assisted the media in obtaining its information as soon as possible in the present conditions.

However, the gory details of all incidents were not revealed because reports of this nature were used by "radicals" to intimidate civilians.

He said curbs on the press were also necessary because reports were often used by terrorist organisations to gather intelligence. For example after the Pretoria bomb blast, terrorists had been able to glean information about the extent of the damage, the number of casualties and the level of the terror it had caused, from press reports.

Referring to negotiations with the ANC, Dr van der Merwe said the organisation has no moral grounds for claiming that it had opted for violence because it had no political channels for negotiation. He said it might have been true in the past but this was no longer valid because the South African Government had made it clear that the only condition it imposed for negotiation was the rejection of violence. The present struggle being waged against South Africa was nothing other than a violent revolutionary onslaught and in these circumstances rules other than the normal democratic process applied.

Stoffel Botha Criticizes Indaba

MB031830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1803 GMT
3 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 3, SAPA — Careful analysis of the Indaba proposals showed they failed to provide the answers to so many constitutional, economic and practical administrative problems that they could not be accepted, the minister of home affairs and communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, said today.

Speaking in the no confidence debate, he said the National Party however had a strongly pro-Indaba attitude as far as the principle of negotiation was concerned. "While rejecting the present proposals as they stand, I firmly believe negotiation must continue."

It was unfortunate the Indaba had now been made a real political issue in white politics by the decision of the Progressive Federal Party and certain New Republic Party leaders to fight the general election using the Indaba as a political platform.

Emphasising that qualified support or rejection of certain of the proposals as they were now did not mean one was against the Indaba as such, Mr Botha said he rejected efforts by the PFP/NRP alliance and other organisations such as the Indaba Support Group to categorise the electorate into "pro-" and "anti-" Indaba Groups. "The electorate must not allow the Indaba process to fail because the PFP/NRP alliance wish to hijack the Indaba concept for their own selfish political ends." The most tragic victim of the steamroller tactics the PFP had adopted in the Indaba had been the NRP delegation, which had originally entered the process with its own principles.

Pointing out some of the "flaws" in the proposals, Mr Botha said a single integrated education department for whites, coloureds and Indians under the new authority, and the stipulation of parity within a year implied whites education financing would have to be cut by 75 per cent. "This means a drastic lowering of standards."

The report stated the likelihood of a single majority party gaining 80 per cent of the seats in the first (lower) proposed chamber was "remote" because of the apparent division in black politics. "Is such a statement, based purely on present day perceptions, which might or might not be valid, sufficient guarantee that minorities will not be dominated?" Mr Botha said that for a constitution to effectively protect minority groups, it had to be devised so as to contain "cast iron-foolproof mechanisms to prevent domination of one group by another. "The Indaba proposals fall short here."

The proposals contended the second chamber (with the power to veto legislation from the first) provided adequate protection for group rights, but the minister challenged this on the grounds the proposals were "vague and incomplete on the criteria for determining group membership, on the terms of reference of the electoral commission and by whom this commission is appointed. [quotation marks as received] "The voter identification procedures suggested in the proposals are cumbersome, ineffective and wide open to abuse by those who might wish to get representation in all five of the so-called groups in the second chamber."

The economic implications of the proposals had also not been thoroughly researched and needed "to be canvassed much more thoroughly." The proposals suggested the granting of far wider powers and functions to the regional second tier government in Natal, than any other comparable region. "The practical, constitutional, financial and logistic implications of such a situation for the rest of South Africa are not researched...and would need thorough investigation before granting such powers could even be contemplated."

The proposals "fail completely to address the problems that would be created in the context of South Africa as a whole if the Natal/KwaZulu region were to get a radically different constitution to the balance of the country and were to be subject to a bill of rights no applicable outside the province. In fact (they) are totally silent on how the new Natal/KwaZulu would relate to the Republic of South Africa."

Questions which needed to be answered included how, for example, the citizens would be represented in central government, and

if South Africa would be prepared for part of the country to have a dispensation different from the rest.

Mr Botha said the government had proved its bona fides in recognising Natal/KwaZulu as a "unique" region, with legislation last year for the establishment of a joint executive authority being an example. "Surely it would be wise for this process to be completed and tested in practice before the next step is contemplated?" "So many questions of fundamental importance remain unanswered that it must be clear to all the proposals represent only the tip of the iceberg in the essential and ongoing task of seeking acceptable constitutional reform in South Africa."

The manner in which the Indaba had been constituted was open to serious question, with the majority of delegations having had no political mandate. Many had had no consistent point of view, as this had varied depending on the person representing them at any one moment. Some had made no contributions of any consequence. While others had been simply a "soapbox for a single individual with lots of time on his hands to express a personal point of view."

Mr Botha said he felt future negotiations should be limited to participants with legitimate political constituencies to whom the negotiators were responsible.

"I see the proposals as a start and not an end in themselves, and I believe that once the electorate fully understand the implications of them as they are now, they too will see our cautious, guarded, responsible, attitude is the correct one."

NP's Heunis Rejects Indaba

MB031528 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1520 GMT
3 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly Feb 3 SAPA — The KwaNatal Indaba's proposals for regional government in Natal did not make provision for effective power-sharing and also offered inadequate guarantees to minority groups against domination, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

Speaking in the no confidence debate, he ignored a question interjected across the floor by the official opposition's chief whip, Mr Brian Bamford, on whether he was "formally rejecting" the proposals. The minister said he was "very sorry" a process that had held so much promise had had premature decisions forced on it through Progressive Federal Party manipulation and dragged into petty politics in anticipation of an election.

On the one-man-one vote proposal, he said most Third World countries, of which South Africa was largely one, "cannot afford the luxury of a one-man-one-vote democracy according to the Western model".

The financial and general economic implications of the proposals, which could be far-reaching, had not yet been calculated. In fact, the Indaba's economic committee had found the region was not

viable enough to finance the proposed functions, and would have to rely on extreme subsidisation by central government.

It was because it had become politically irrelevant that the PFP had grabbed the Indaba as an election issue and elevated it as the reason for election agreements with "certain" leaders of the New Republic Party. Mr Heunis said he wanted to know from the PFP whether its agreement with the NRP in Natal was the same as its agreement with the NRP in other provinces and if not, why not. Another reason the PFP had latched onto the NRP as an election partner was probably the failure of the PFP's attempt to gain members from other population groups.

"The Indaba can be used as a classic case study to show the difference between the opportunistic approach of the PFP and the level-headed one of the government." Mr Heunis said the Indaba proposals had been handed to him on January 13 and he wanted to make it clear he considered the process "an important exercise in the development of consensus." The government regarded negotiation with and between all parties and groups in South Africa on national and regional level as the cornerstone in finding peaceful solutions to problems and this was why it was establishing institutions where this could take place.

In contrast to the government's "phenomenal" success in consensus negotiation, the PFP stood empty-handed and petty politics were being played around the Indaba, with it being used as a catalyst for an election alliance between the PFP and the NRP. This was being done without any mandate whatsoever. "This is an opportunistic PFP plot for its own short-term political gain — a trap in which some of the NRP leaders were naive enough to step.

Mr Heunis said this abuse of the Indaba was taking place in spite of appeals by KwaZulu's chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and his Inkatha organisation that it should not be kicked around as a political football by whites in their elections.

The PFP's total contempt for minority rights was also reflected in its insistence on a referendum, on a one-man-one-vote basis, on the Indaba proposals. "Such a step would only polarise Natal and bedevil the current good relations between the groups."

It was clear that the composition of the Indaba, with the presence of interest groups that had no way of consulting their power base on the proposals, only hampered the consultation and negotiation process. The minister said the Indaba model followed the approach of minority protection in a majority system in contrast to effective group participation on a power-sharing basis.

Without going into details at this stage, he wanted to indicate cardinal aspects of the Indaba proposals, as they were now formulated, would have to be considered and negotiated in terms of the government's guidelines. These were that all groups should take part in political processes at all levels on an equal basis, without domination of one by another; that there should be power-sharing on general affairs; and that each group should have the right to self-determination in its own affairs.

President Rejects 4th Chamber

MB032005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1940 GMT
3 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly February 3 SAPA — The state president today reaffirmed the government's rejection of a fourth chamber of parliament for blacks.

He spoke briefly before the adjournment of the no-confidence debate and said he wanted to respond to "suggestive questions" put to him by the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht. These concerned the government's policy with regard to proportional representation and a fourth chamber of parliament.

"We have a clear standpoint that there can be no fourth chamber in parliament. I say it not only to him but also to black leaders with whom we have talks.

"If we want to create such a chamber, then we have to accommodate six or seven nations in it and that is absurd," Mr Botha said.

He paid tribute to retiring members of parliament for their contributions and singled out Mr Vause Raw (NRP [New Republic Party] Durban Point) whom he said would always be regarded as a respected member of parliament. "I wish to thank him publicly for what he did (during Mr Botha's 14 year tenure as minister of defence) for the security and South Africa and to rise above party political squabbles."

He had detected an uncharacteristic note of bitterness in Mr Raw's speech yesterday. This was understandable as he had failed to make use of an opportunity offered him by Mr Botha after the referendum to lead his party in a positive direction. This had been a terrible mistake.

"Many members of his party are joining the government in an effort to make the country safe for all peace-loving people," Mr Botha said.

He said he would like to deal with some of the statements of the leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, (when the debate resumes) tomorrow.

PFP Walks Out of Johannesburg Council Meeting

MB030851 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841 GMT
3 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party last night walked out on a Johannesburg city council meeting for the second time in a week.

According to the PFP, it walked out last night because Management Committee Chairman Mr Francois Oberholzer had "insulted" the party.

The walkout at a special council meeting last night came after Mr Oberholzer said it was a risk for the city of Johannesburg to

have a PFP member serving on the regional services council [RSC].

On January 27, the PFP also walked out after protesting that it had not been given enough time to nominate council members to the RSC.

The leader of the PFP in the council, Mr Sam Moss, told the meeting, which was called to nominate RSC representatives, the PFP should be represented on the RSC as it represented the majority of voters in Johannesburg.

In reply Mr Oberholzer said: "Persons representing Johannesburg on the central Witwatersrand RSC must know what they are doing. How do we know the PFP will not vote against the NP on the RSC when important decisions must be made..."

"The PFP believes money can always be obtained from whites and their white local authorities to help the under-privileged and this could lead to decisions to the detriment of Johannesburg," he said.

The leader of the NP in the council, Mr Danie van Zyl, said the PFP walkout was proof that the PFP was not willing to make any contribution in the interests of the city or the country.

"I am convinced Mr Moss has lost control of his party," he said.

Mr Moss told the council his party had been forced to walk out because Mr Oberholzer's accusations were far-fetched, untrue and unjustified.

"This type of behaviour bodes only bad things for RSC's in the future. It is worrying to think that the highly specialised contribution Johannesburg must make on the RSC will only come from the NP," said Mr Moss.

Mr Moss said last night that the PFP had come to the special meeting prepared to participate, and had even chosen five nominees.

"When Mr Oberholzer said that the PFP members were unreliable, we were really shocked, and when he repeated the insult I decided that if that was his attitude, the PFP would not be prepared to make any contribution to the RSC.

"I am convinced that PFP nominees could do the job, but can Mr Oberholzer say the same about his people," said Mr Moss.

Ciskei Accuses Transkei of Overthrow Intentions

MB301959 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1947 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Bisho Jan 30 SAPA — Transkei had adopted various underhanded tactics to bring the Ciskei Government and its president, Chief Lennox Sebe, into disrepute, a government statement issued in Bisho said today. The underlying reason for Transkei's conduct, the statement said, was that Transkei — a grossly underdeveloped and a poor country with serious economic

problems — had its eyes on Ciskei. It was to this end that Transkei had recently advocated amalgamation with Ciskei.

Transkei's attempts to discredit the Ciskeian Government — which opposes amalgamation — took the form of inciting civilians to unrest and insurrection through the dissemination of inflammatory and derogatory pamphlets and articles. "It is the veiled intent of Transkei...eventually to try and overthrow the Ciskeian Government and in the process to install one of their puppets to implement their aim of amalgamation with Ciskei," the statement said.

The statement referred to a press conference yesterday in Umtata where a top-ranking Ciskei defence force officer, Maj N. Sandile, spoke to journalists after his arrest "while carrying out an operation personally supervised by...Lennox Sebe." The statement said: "The public orchestration by a Transkei official of this so-called press conference clearly underlines the presence of Transkei's hand in attempting to bring about discord in Ciskei with aim of toppling the government."

Johannesburg Notes Cracks in Sanctions Accord *MB040540 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Sanctions against South Africa were born in emotive clichés and much self-righteous chest-thumping. But for many of the sanctioneers and do-gooders the passions have begun to cool as the impracticality of sanctions is increasingly exposed.

There have been the exemptions ordered by the United States Government to sanctions-targeted minerals imports from South Africa, the reported anger shown by Australian exporters at the fact that South Africa is strongly entering the lucrative Asian market to compensate for the loss of sales of coal, iron ore, and uranium in Western Europe and North America, and, now, anger as well among the left in Britain at Armscor's [Armaments Development and Production Corporation] aggressive marketing of its products in a British publication.

Last week, the sanctioneers were confronted with the testimony of a Roman Catholic commission which, having studied the effects of sanctions, recommended that the Roman Catholic Church in southern Africa abandon its previous support for economic pressures.

From the black leadership in southern Africa there has also come a loud and clear message on sanctions. President Kamuzu Banda announced at the weekend that Malawi would not boycott or isolate South Africa in any way. And, at about the same time, the national director of the economy in Mozambique, Mr Gioberto Nbanze, declared: Mozambique has no capacity to apply sanctions. We have to develop our economy. Thus, the message against sanctions comes from both a capitalist and a Marxist government in southern Africa. And in Lesotho, a new pragmatic government has decisively rejected sanctions by signing, with South Africa, the massive Highlands Water Project.

Of other countries in the subcontinent, Zambia and Zimbabwe, although still committed to the sanctions they have so vociferously demanded that others institute against South Africa, are already more than a month behind their own sanctions deadline. For President Kaunda and Prime Minister Mugabe, the rhetoric was easy but the reality has been a different story.

The categorical stand taken on sanctions by President Banda is an extension of his conservative philosophy and pragmatic policies. These have resulted in Malawi — a predominantly agricultural country — becoming what the World Bank has described as one of the major developmental success stories in Africa. Malawi is also one of the very few African countries able to feed its own population. The success of President Banda's policies in Malawi are in sharp contrast to the situation in neighboring states such as Zambia where government policies have turned a potentially rich country into an impoverished one.

As they meet in Gaborone this week for yet another discussion on sanctions and another round of South Africa bashing, the rulers of southern African states could do well to ponder the fruits and the rewards that the pragmatism of Dr Banda has given the people of Malawi.

Plan To Use Botswana To Evade Sanctions Reported

*MB021012 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0929 GMT
2 Feb 87*

[Text] Gaborone, Feb 2, SAPA — South African companies are attempting to penetrate neighbouring states to avoid losing lucrative import and export markets when economic sanctions to help end apartheid begin to bite, Zimbabwe's semi-official ZIANA news agency reports.

Zimbabwean representatives in Gaborone have begun monitoring the number of new South African-based firms setting up in Botswana to import from and export to Zimbabwe when the Frontline States, making up the majority of members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) meeting in Botswana this week, cut South African trade links, the agency said.

A customs alert by Zimbabwe is aimed at preventing potential sanctions-busting South African businesses from benefitting from the Open General Import Licence (OGIL) agreement with Botswana to continue trade with Zimbabwe.

Under the agreement Zimbabwe allows Botswana goods with at least 25 per cent local content to be imported without a licence. The limit on textiles is a local content of 20 per cent.

Zimbabweans are becoming aware that the terms of the OGIL agreement might be open to abuse clandestinely when sanctions begin to bite businesses "operating under apartheid", the ZIANA report said.

The Botswana Government is being kept informed of Zimbabwe's monitoring to ensure effective cooperation between the two countries.

It was reported here recently that the volume of trade between Zimbabwe and Botswana spiralled during the last 15 months.

Botswana could also become the gateway for South Africans as they prepare for total isolation from the outside world in the wake of rising world pressure to use comprehensive mandatory sanctions to bring about peaceful change inside South Africa, ZIANA said.

The SADCC meeting here this week is to consider contingency plans to protect the economies of member states against retaliatory attacks by South Africa over the call for sanctions by the Non-aligned Movement (NAM), the Commonwealth and Frontline States.

Plans are also afoot to store massive food reserves to prevent South African attempts to use food as a weapon "like during the recent blockade of Lesotho that led to a coup and the toppling of the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan."

During 1984/85, the Frontline States got 876,000 tons in food aid and imported another 961,000 tons of grain, including 15 per cent from South Africa.

Some food might even have to be airlifted to the starving in some Frontline States when sanctions against South Africa take effect, the agency reported.

For the financial year 1984/85 South African Exports to SADCC states totalled two billion U.S. dollars (about R4.4 billion) while imports from the region totalled 350 million dollars (about R760 million).

Sanctions have meant corporate reorganisation both within and outside South Africa. Companies will seek from merchant banks ways to compensate for lost markets and methods of ensuring delivery of export proceeds from abroad, ZIANA said.

Those merchant banks which belong to banking groups and still have foreign parents will be able to disguise goods for easier through branch networks around the globe and particularly in southern Africa.

The danger of payments or goods being frozen abroad or in some frontline countries has long existed for South Africans ready to chance sanctions busting.

For South Africa to fight off the effects of its "self-induced and vicious trade war with its neighbours", Pretoria has to begin to distinguish between "abnormal trade and impending sanctions", ZIANA reported.

"An example given by the South Africans themselves is that their country has been moving steel exports to China in huge quantities even though there are no real trade links between the two countries," the report stated.

"SADCC believes that the five years of effort put into development of the regions infrastructure has seen it mature sufficiently to begin a programme of production and investment."

Police Say ANC Grenade Attacks on Homes on Rise*MB030702 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 2 Feb 87*

[Text] The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, in a statement to the SABC, says it is clear that the ANC is now turning to attacks on defenseless people in their homes. He said this was being done because their attempts to hit at so-called hard targets had failed. Gen Coetzee said there has recently been an increase in the number of incidents in which hand grenades are thrown into homes of blacks in residential areas. He gave an example of the latest hand grenade incident in Meadowlands in which six people, including four children, were injured.

Gen Coetzee said in all these cases the hand grenades were of communist origin. He said it is generally known that the ANC is the only group using this type of weapon. Gen Coetzee says the hand grenades are usually thrown through windows at night and most of the victims are children. The police, he said, would do everything possible to find the guilty persons. He called on the public to give any information on this matter to the police.

Constables Involved in Shooting Deaths Detained*MB031330 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1319 GMT
3 Feb 87*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 3 SAPA — Three "special constables" have been suspended from duty and are in custody after four people were shot dead and four others wounded in an exchange of gunfire in a Grahamstown Township last night.

Three special constables were keeping watch at a school in the Tanje Township, Grahamstown, the Police Directorate of Public Relations said from Pretoria.

"Reports said they were shot at (with weapons) from a certain direction, whereupon they answered the fire and four people were killed and four wounded.

"Police are urgently investigating the justifiability of the actions of the special constables.

"All three members were suspended from duty and are in custody."

Unrest Report Released on 3 Feb Incidents*MB040840 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0836 GMT
4 Feb 87*

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 4, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report 00H01 to 24H00 (3 February)

"A black man threatened the principal of the Ngungungane Secondary School in Soweto yesterday. He also fired several wild shots in his direction, seriously wounding a bystander. No arrests have yet been made and police investigations are continuing.

"Other unrest-related incidents reported during the abovementioned period comprised a few petrol bomb attacks on private homes, causing considerable damage. No injuries or arrests were reported."

End report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems*MB040750 [Editorial Report]***THE STAR: NP Dissenters Losing Credibility**

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 3 February comments on Labor Party leader Allan Hendrickse's public apology for swimming on a nonwhite beach, and Innesdale NP MP Albert Nothnagel's apology for "embarrassing the party" with talk of urgent negotiations with the ANC and the release of Nelson Mandela. These men "unlike Mr Wynand Malan MP and Dr Denis Worrall obviously prefer political survival to confronting the issues head-on. Or to be more charitable, they must believe they can better fight for their beliefs from within the ruling structures. We hope time will prove them right. For as their experience shows, the beleaguered NP does not lightly tolerate dissenters. A by-product of biding their time is that their personal credibility suffers."

BUSINESS DAY: ANC Still Lacks Western Sympathy

Simon Barber writes from Washington on page 4 of Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 3 February saying that "simply by giving the ANC a hearing in its highest councils, and by being willing to pursue a dialogue without menaces, the U.S. and its allies not only grant the organisation a previously unaccorded legitimacy but have the power to strike far more effective confusion in Pretoria than any bombing or sanction — both of which have tended to stiffen apartheid's resolve rather than undermine it." "Furthermore, the political will to enact new measures is sapped by the widespread preception that everything that can be done to hurt SA without damaging American voters has already been done." "By allowing himself to be placed under the American microscope, Tambo may have wittingly or unwittingly become subject to the Heisenberg Effect — the principle of physics which holds that an object under observation changes simply by virtue of being observed. The fact is that now that its leader has been seen and heard, the ANC will have no choice but to change if the Western sympathy it evidently craves is not to evaporate — a vindication of his more extremist cadres that would not be in Tambo's best interest."

CAPE TIMES on NP Dissent

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 2 February says: "President Botha's quixotic decision to call a premature general election for whites, seeking to stem an erosion of support on his right flank, has been a considerable miscalculation. It is on his left that the erosion is taking place, it now transpires, led by the best and most able of the younger generation of Nationalists." "The dramatic resignation of Dr Denis Worrall, sharpening fears that men of the calibre of Dr Worrall and Mr Malan may lead a breakaway on the left, has shaken the party leadership." The NP's "stubborn insistence on group areas and ethnic grouping as the fundamental constitutional concept

— as in the tricameral parliament — means that the NP is bound to reject the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba which proposes a non-racial legislature. Dr Worrall, it seems is a strong supporter of the Indaba and may stand for Parliament as a pro-Indaba candidate. There is something stirring in South African politics. First came Mr Wynand Malan. Then it was Dr Worrall. Who will be next?"

DIE TRANSVALER on Moderate-Radical Polarization

A page 18 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 2 February says that "the ghastly image that the ANC projected, through its leader Oliver Tambo to New York newspapers, that blacks in South Africa rejoice in the violent death of every white, reveals the mentality of the violence orientated organizations." "The truth, which is becoming more apparent to the American public, is that polarization in South Africa is not between black and white but between moderates and radicals." The paper points out that there is "an overwhelming majority of blacks who long for a peaceful solution to the frustrations of the people in the region. Mr Tambo does the blacks a grave injustice by accusing them of bloodthirstiness."

BEELD on NP Dissent

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 3 February says it hopes that "peace has come into the NP concerning its candidates. No party can participate in an election with a nagging uncertainty about its representatives." "We accept that a lively debate will take place within the NP concerning cardinal issues, but the party should present a united front during an election. What about the 'New Nationalists' about whom the opposition parties and press were so excited about? We believe that the majority of the members and representatives will want to work within the party. It must have been a terrible disappointment for the malicious that they had such little success."

SWAZILAND

Police Raid ANC 'Safe House'; Gunfire Exchanged
MB031515 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT
30 Jan 87

[Text] Swazi police are reported to have raided an alleged ANC safe house in Manzini. Eyewitnesses say more than two dozen heavily armed police officers surrounded a house in Manzini, and gunfire was exchanged. So far there has been no report of casualties. Police sources say police have been ordered to take a harsh line with ANC activists, apparently to avoid a repetition of retaliatory raids by South African security forces. Last month at least two people were killed and two Swiss nationals abducted from their Mbabane home by South African agents.

ZAMBIA

New Budget Calls for Fuel Price Increase
MB010749 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] The government has increased the prices of premium and regular petrol, as well as that of diesel and kerosene. In a budget presented by Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, who is also

finance minister, premium and regular petrol would go up by 15 and 13 ngwee. Diesel and kerosene would increase by 2 and 7 ngwee per liter. Comrade Musokotwane disclosed that the new price increases are expected to bring in about 30 million kwacha in government revenue. He said the (excise) duty on petroleum products has been converted from (a percentage) to a tariff based on the value of the amount.

On the budget itself, Comrade Musokotwane said the deficit is expected to be about 4,192 million kwacha from last year's 300,000 [number as heard] million kwacha. The prime minister said the total expenditure is to be 6,993 million kwacha while revenue is estimated at 4,301 million kwacha. He said the deficit [words indistinct] financed from domestic and (?bank insurance) at 62.5 million kwacha while the money (?from banks) is expected to be at 395 million kwacha. Comrade Musokotwane disclosed that about 2,000 million kwacha out of nearly 7,000 million kwacha expenditure would be used for capital projects, the auction system, and balance of payments.

In analyzing the country's economic growth he said it grew by only 2 percent in the past year, and during the same period the nation's population increased by 3 percent causing a drop in the living standards of the people. The prime minister said for the nation to increase its growth rate, it would have to increase its export and production. He, however, said this is being made difficult by the shortage of foreign exchange, high inflation, high interests, and unstable (?strength) of the kwacha, the poor use of human resources, and an imbalance in the budget system. The prime minister and finance minister has also introduced a (?surcharge) on imported goods in order to protect locally produced products. He has also raised the sales tax on imports from 15 percent to 20 percent in a move aimed at earning the country about 139 million kwacha.

ZIMBABWE

HERALD Criticizes U.S. Budget, Aid Criteria
MB031428 Harare THE HERALD in English
16 Jan 87 p 6

[Editorial: "U.S. War Budget"]

[Text] Mr Ronald Reagan's trillion dollar budget for 1988, the largest in American history, has one major message for Zimbabwe. The Americans have not yet put us back into their good books.

The budget does seek to increase the "international affairs account" by U.S. \$3.3 billion to U.S.\$19.2 billion, thus making more aid money available to foreign countries, but Zimbabwe, other than an allocation of a paltry U.S.\$175,000 for "security assistance" does not figure. Having set government financial aid as the yardstick by which to measure bilateral relations, Zimbabwe must still be viewed with suspicion in Washington.

We still however, benefit from the spill-over of increased assistance to neighbouring countries such as Mozambique and Botswana and aid for the southern African region, presumably

including money for the Beira Corridor, amounting to U.S.\$73 million, up from U.S.\$24 million last year.

Of course, some of the rehabilitation of machinery in countries such as Mozambique, and which is being paid for by the Americans, is being undertaken by Zimbabwean companies. That spin-off is, dollar-wise, quite substantial but would never be an adequate substitute for direct aid, which has declined to zero from the high U.S.\$75 million set by Mr Jimmy Carter in 1980.

Ironically, it was an incident involving Mr Carter in Harare last year that finally led the Reagan administration to withdraw aid. But the arrival of Mr Rawlings and the favourable noises that were being made in Washington had resulted in the feeling that the Americans were preparing for a new chapter in our relations.

That has not been quite the case although there are no visible signs of a continued rift, if only because the rate of public denunciation had become as frequent as flights to the moon.

There is no compassion in foreign aid. It's more of what kind of a friend one is that will determine the size of the aid than the needs of the recipient country.

Egypt and Israel get more no matter what, simply because they are "the most favoured nations". They will share U.S.\$5.2 billion between them. In fact, aid to these two countries is specially enacted by Congress and will always be available come rain or shine.

Even then, Israel and Egypt receive a lot of that aid in the form of military hardware. This is rather interesting in that Egypt's avowed enemy is Israel, which still occupies Egyptian and other Arab territories and Israel's most feared Arab nation is Egypt. Both can buy as much weaponry as they want from America with American money.

This reinforces the fact that, overall, the proposed U.S. budget is more of a defence budget than anything else. A total of U.S. \$312 billion will be devoted to developing new and more destructive nuclear weapons and MX missiles and implementing the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative".

In addition, pet projects such as "freedom fighters" or contras in South America will have U.S. \$5 million added to their U.S. \$100 million budget, plus the funds that have been siphoned off to them from arms sales in Iran via various Swiss bank accounts.

Development aid as such, therefore, takes very much a back seat in the Reagan administration's plan of things. Given the poverty and deprivation in much of the Third World, it is rather a sad state of affairs when war and destruction receive a higher priority than helping the majority of the world's people live decent and worthwhile lives.

HERALD Supports State of Emergency Extension *MB031513 Harare THE HERALD in English* 22 Jan 87 p 12

[Editorial: "The Emergency"]

[Text] Parliament has again given a six-month extension to the State of Emergency and never has the need for the measure been as pressingly urgent as it is now.

The minister of home affairs, Cde [Comrade] Enos Nkala, topped his reasons for moving for the extension with the looming sanctions against South Africa and the stinging backlash Zimbabwe and the rest of the region is likely to feel as a consequence.

No government resorts to continuing a state of emergency for the hell of it, and certainly six years into independence our own government would be only too happy if circumstances warranted scrapping it; but not at a time when a powerful and treacherous neighbour is at her most threatening.

The minister's call for renewal took into account the likelihood of a cornered South Africa stepping up support for dissidents — those already within our borders, and the MNR threatening to strike from Mozambique.

We are confident that the MNR will pay heavily for its arrogance, but our security forces need a full armoury and one of the most essential weapons in it is the state of emergency. Not to renew it would be tantamount to going into the ring, one hand tied behind one's back.

Reinforcing the risk of a backlash is the growing desperation of South Africa's ruling National Party to regain the faltering support of apartheid hard-liners in the build-up to the coming national elections.

The white nationalists hope to win through with an ANC hate campaign and by promoting the dangerous canard that South Africa has the military might to sustain apartheid for all time and that black political aspirations can somehow be satisfied without parliamentary representation.

What better way of reassuring a jittery electorate of that might than a show of strength directed against neighbouring black states which in an attempt to draw attention away from gnawing internal problems, Pretoria now presents as a main source of South Africa's ills.

Against that kind of build-up it would have been little short of dangerous carelessness for the government not to have asked for an extension of the state of emergency. And one would have thought that, on this occasion at least, the seriousness of the situation might even have got through to the Conservative alliance.

But no — obdurate as ever, CAZ [Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe] once again voted against. In face of everything that Parliament had been told CAZ, in yet another petty demonstration of opposition for opposition's sake, said "no".

Is it, therefore, any wonder that calls for the earliest possible end to racial representation under the coming constitutional change programme grow in strength and that among the voices raised loudest are thinking whites frustrated by CAZ's tiresome refusal to march in step with the rest of the nation?

At least ZAPU, which has indulged in similar spoiling tactics at times, saw the need to renew the state of emergency and cast its vote solidly behind the government.

The CAZ vote was of little consequence. But the party's continuing intransigence poses the disturbing question of where it and its dwindling band of supporters stand in the coming confrontation as South Africa embarks on the same perilous, and ultimately disastrous, course Rhodesia took.

Sithole Reportedly Raising Army To Aid MNR
MB021713 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT
 2 Feb 87

[Text] Former Rhodesian nationalist leader, Ndabaningi Sithole, is reported to be forming a guerrilla army to try and overthrow the Zimbabwean Government. According to his supporters, he has made an alliance with antigovernment rebels in Mozambique. The MNR has declared war on Robert Mugabe's government, which has sent thousands of troops to aid Maputo in the battle against the guerrillas. Sources say at least 1,500 Sithole supporters are already fighting alongside MNR rebels (?posted) in the Beira Corridor.

Radio Not To Support Group
MB040844 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English
 to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Strange rumors are floating around to the effect that the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, politically dormant since the 1980 election, is about to reenter the arena in active role. According to some reports in the international media attributed to supporters of the ZANU leader, he is to head up a new liberation

movement dedicated to saving Zimbabwe from the dreaded fate of a Marxist one-party state. It is said that his group has formed an alliance with Renamo in Mozambique and has contributed some 1,500 men to the fighting forces of the MNR. Sithole has been living in self-imposed exile for some years, first in Britain and lately in the United States. The sources now suggest that he will join his men in Mozambique and lead the campaign from the bush.

Despite his long history of opposition to the former government of Ian Smith, he has no first hand experience of guerrilla warfare. His presence in Mozambique, therefore, if it takes place, would have more a psychological than tactical impact. In Washington last year Sithole is said to have issued a joint pledge with the MNR spokesman, Jorge Correia, to fight Marxist in Mozambique and in Zimbabwe. The reports allege that he has coined a new name for his organization which is titled the Zimbabwe Democratic Freedom Movement. It claims to be gaining recruits in Sithole's old stamping grounds in eastern Zimbabwe, and to be engaged in joint training in Renamo-held territory. There is no independent confirmation of these claims, one way or the other, and frankly, we take them with a pinch of salt, although there is no doubt that opposition is growing within our country against ZAPU-PF Marxist policies.

Radio Truth's stand on this issue is well known. We abhor Marxism in all its forms and believe fervently that it is a disastrous path for Zimbabwe to follow. Nevertheless, we do not support violence as a means of change and do not subscribe to the theory that the end justifies the means. To save our land from the ghastly consequences of ZANU-PF rule change must come, but that change must be effected in a peaceful and democratic manner. There will have to be a realignment of political forces with those who support totalitarian one-party rule on the one side, and those who cherish freedom and democracy on the other. Once these platforms have been clearly defined and the leaders identified, it is the people of our land who must make the ultimate decision. If Ndabaningi Sithole wishes to be a part of this transformation, he must throw his weight and that of his supporters behind the regrouped party of realists.